



Economic Report To The Governor

1992

STATE OF UTAH

NORMAN H. BANGERTER, GOVERNOR

ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

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State Economic Coordinating Committee

Utah Office of Planning and Budget

Utah Department of Employment Security

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development

Utah State Tax Commission

Utah Division of Energy

University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

First Security Bank Corporation

Utah Foundation



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PREFACE

This report describes Utah's economic performance over the past year, points out some significant trends, and provides an outlook for the short and long term. Additionally, the report describes, in some detail, the changes and trends in employment, wages, personal income, gross state product, retail sales, and construction in Utah. It also includes information on Utah's population growth and demographic trends. Considerable national economic information including GNP, interest rates, and prices are also included.

This 1992 Economic Report to the Governor is the sixth of an annual series. It represents a joint effort between several state agencies, representatives of which comprise the State Economic Coordinating Committee. This committee was formed in 1986 by request of the Governor. The principal purpose of the committee is to promote better economic data and analysis of economic issues through interagency cooperation. Another purpose is to develop an economic outlook to assist in generating revenue estimates. The committee is comprised of the following agencies:

- Utah Office of Planning and Budget
- Utah Department of Employment Security
- Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
- Utah State Tax Commission
- Utah Division of Energy
- University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research
- Weber State College, Department of Economics
- First Security Bank Corporation
- Key Bank of Utah
- Utah Foundation
- Utah State University, Department of Economics
- Brigham Young University

This report contains the most recent data available as of December 15, 1991. However, all of the data for many of the categories for 1991 have not been finalized. Therefore, annual totals and annual averages have been estimated for the current year based on all actual data which have been collected to date. These data are referred to in the report as preliminary estimates. Revisions to these data items will be made in 1992 after all data have been collected and processed.

Much of the information described in this report is found in other state publications. This report is an effort to summarize and interpret much of that economic and demographic information in a single document. The publications in which more detailed information can be found are listed in the appendix.

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January 23, 1992

My Fellow Utahns:

I am pleased to present the sixth annual Economic Report to the Governor. This report is the result of a consensus effort of the Utah Economic Coordinating Committee, which comprises many state and private entities. This committee has been extremely helpful to me not only in producing this report but also in assessing future revenue resources.

The Economic Report to the Governor covers trends in employment, wages, personal income, energy resources, tax revenues, population, and demographics. As in the past, it includes an "Outlook" section for the nation, region, and state. The "Special Studies" section examines four topics: the 1990 Census, Utah's defense industry, the primary metals industry, and Utah's national press coverage.

We should all be proud of Utah's excellent economic performance during 1991, as reflected in this report. We will begin 1992 with one of the strongest economies in the United States. Utah's employment growth was one of the highest in the nation, while our unemployment rate was one of the lowest. The state's personal income growth was double that of the nation, as was our population growth.

Utah's economy is very much affected by national and international events. Our dynamic economic environment makes the Economic Report to the Governor an important source of information that can help our citizens make sound decisions about the future.

I encourage you to take the time to read it.

Sincerely,


Norman H. Bangerter
Governor



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall conditions in Utah remain very positive and 1991 will close with Utah having one of the strongest economies in the United States. Perhaps the most important indicator is that Utah's job growth rate in 1991 is estimated at 3.1 percent, nearly 22,400 new jobs, while jobs nationally have actually declined. Utah has experienced the third fastest job growth rate in the U.S. during 1991. Utah has now experienced four consecutive years of 3 percent or better job growth. Not since the 1976 - 1979 period has that kind of sustained growth been present.

As layoffs occur elsewhere it appears that Utah has surfaced as one of the "places to be." Utah's national recognition has certainly helped advertise Utah as a great place to do business and to live. Utah has received favorable national recognition over the last two years in almost every major national periodical publication including: U.S. News and World Report, Time Magazine, Business Week, Money, Fortune, Financial World, The Economist, The London Times, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Times, Boston Globe, Kiplinger Personal Finance, USA Today and many more. In addition, Utah received much worldwide recognition as a result of being "America's Choice" for the 1998 Winter Olympic Games, even though we finished second to Nagano, Japan in June.

One of the major outcomes of relative economic strength and national recognition was that Utah experienced net in-migration for the first time since 1983. Not only did we undergo in-migration but the magnitude of 19,000 is the highest level in more than a decade, and the third highest in 40 years. This in-migration trend occurred in 25 of Utah's 29 counties.

Just as out-migration provided a challenge for Utah to provide more and better jobs, substantial levels of in-migration can create a "boom" situation which may be difficult to keep up with. Our challenges in state government and in the private sector are certainly not over just because we have at least temporarily reversed the trend of out-migration.

The expansion of existing firms and the entrance of new firms into the Utah economy in 1991 increased substantially compared to recent years. New openings and major expansions included, but were not limited to, McDonnell Douglas, Sears Payment Systems, Kennecott, Wal-Mart, UP&L Gadsby Plant, Black Diamond, Charter Oak Partners, Shopko, Softcopy, Novell, Jahabow, Sorex Medical, AeroTrans Corp., Gates Rubber Corp., Morton International, Zero Corp., Continental Airlines, Compeq Manufacturing, Kern River Gas Transmission, Flameco, GTE Health Systems, Borden, Rexene, Arrowhead Dental Laboratories, Longview Fiber, Environmental Power Corp., Key Corp., Odyssey of America, Mars, Semicon Systems, New Image Litho, Delta Center, and Gull Laboratories.

However, it must be mentioned that Utah has not been totally immune to the national recession. Annual personal income growth fell from a peak of 9.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990 to 7.4 percent in the second quarter of 1991. Job growth has continued to decline from an annual peak of 5.3 percent in November 1989 to 2.9 percent in October of 1991. The unemployment rate in Utah hit an 11-year low of 4 percent in April 1991 but registered 5.4 percent in November. Consumer confidence declined 6.4 percent in Utah in October compared to a 4.6 percent drop nationwide. Utah consumer sentiment remained above the U.S. average, however, and was still up 23 percent over October of 1990.

Utah's Urban and Rural Economic Performance

Solid economic performance statewide is also tempered by the dichotomy between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan economic activity. In what has been called the "two Utahs", employment in metropolitan counties increased by 5.0 percent during 1990, compared with 3.5 percent in nonmetropolitan counties. Two nonmetropolitan counties had unemployment rates in the double-digits and the rate in much of rural Utah exceeded the U.S. rate during 1990, even though it was a year of significant economic expansion in Utah. Four nonmetropolitan counties lost jobs and nine nonmetropolitan counties lost population in 1990. Nonmetropolitan Utah's struggle has occurred because of a structural transformation from a natural resource and agricultural based economy to a service and trade based economy. When natural resource prices dropped during the 1980s, the economies in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Utah were impacted. But, because metropolitan Utah's economy is more diverse, the downturn in the natural resource sector did not have such a lasting effect and metropolitan Utah recovered more easily.

While it is too early to tell entirely how nonmetropolitan Utah has performed during 1991, it now appears that it is also beginning to recover, largely because of increases in both tourism activity and natural resource prices. Preliminary migration data show that 25 out of Utah's 29 counties experienced net in-migration during 1991. Also, from 1990 to 1991, only two counties lost population. The population in three counties, Summit, Wasatch, and Washington, increased by over 5.7 percent, significantly higher than the state average of 2.7 percent. These counties have well-established tourism industries, and in the case of Summit and Wasatch, have convenient access to the Salt Lake metropolitan area.

Although the preliminary data suggest that the economies in nonmetropolitan Utah are improving, the level of economic distress is still greater than in metropolitan Utah. Continued emphasis needs to be placed on improving the economic conditions in nonmetropolitan Utah.

Labor Market Activity

Although the U.S. labor force became involved in a recession during 1991, Utah avoided slipping into a recession. Nevertheless, the State was not totally immune to national economic problems. Job growth slowed and unemployment rose for a time, however, the Utah labor market retained a relative strong economic stance. Unemployment averaged 5.0 percent in the State--0.7 points higher than last year. However, much of the rise in Utah's unemployment rate came from new labor force entrants and re-entrants, not layoffs. Many of the jobless appear to have come from states faced with weaker economies than Utah.

During 1991, Utah added roughly 22,400 new nonfarm jobs for a growth rate of 3.1 percent. While significantly slower than the 1990 expansion of 4.7 percent, Utah has continued to create jobs while the nation in general experienced declining employment. Construction, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and trade showed expansion in the "average or better" category. Government growth was slow due to defense cutbacks. Mining showed no growth while Manufacturing succumbed to the economic pressure with a net decline in employment. Transportation/communications/utilities added only 300 new jobs in 1991.

Expansion in total wages (up 7 percent) proved even stronger than employment growth. The State's 1991 average monthly wage is expected to reach \$1710--up 4 percent from 1990. However, the average Utah worker just barely kept up with inflation.

Roughly 71 percent of the State's civilian, noninstitutionalized population over the age of 16 participated in the labor force during the year. This "participation rate" ranks significantly higher than the national average of 66 percent. More Utah women (61 percent) and Utah men (81 percent) take part in the labor market than their national counterparts (58 and 76 percent respectively).

Personal Income

Utah's 1991 total personal income (TPI) is estimated to be \$25.9 billion, an increase 7 percent from the 1990 total. Although this is a slight slowdown from 1990's TPI growth of 8.6 percent, Utah's 1991 growth rate is double that of the U.S. A notable difference between the economic composition of Utah and the United States is that Utah dividends, interest, and rent comprise a somewhat smaller (14 vs. 17 percent) share of TPI. Thus, Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed dramatically in recent years. In 1980 goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31 percent of Utah's total earnings. By 1991 that share had dropped to 24 percent. Correspondingly, service-producing industries increased in importance--from 67 percent of total earnings in 1980 to nearly 75 percent in 1991.

Utah's 1991 per capita personal income (PCI) is estimated at approximately \$14,600, which is only 76 percent of the U.S. figure. Nevertheless, this is an improvement over the 1989 comparison, which pegged Utah PCI at 74 percent of the U.S. PCI.

Gross State Product

The Gross State Product (GSP) is the gross market value of the final goods and services produced by the labor and property located within a state. GSP estimates for Utah and other states have just recently been received with information through the year 1989. Prior to this, the last year for which GSP was available was 1986. GSP has increased 17.3 percent since the 1986 data was released. Utah's \$28.1 billion GSP was the 35th largest in the nation in 1989, and the 17th fastest growing between 1977 and 1989. While the national average annual growth rate was 8.4 percent, Utah's was 8.9 percent.

Utah's economy outperformed each of its Rocky Mountain neighbors during the period 1977 to 1989. Its average annual rate of growth of 8.9 percent exceeded Colorado's 8.6 percent, Idaho's 7.4 percent, Montana's 6.2 percent, and Wyoming's 6 percent.

Following the national trend, Utah's is a more Service-industry oriented economy than it was in 1977. Increases in the share of GSP were also experienced by TCPU (Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities), FIRE (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate) and Manufacturing. Losses in industry share were found in the Mining, Construction, Agriculture, Retail and Wholesale Trades and Government industries.

Demographic Characteristics

On July 1, 1991 Utah's population reached 1,775,000, an increase of 2.7 percent over the July 1, 1990 population. The rate of growth is the fastest since 1982, and the first time since 1983 that Utah has experienced net in-migration. During Utah's period of economic stagnation, out-migration reached a record high of over 14,000 in 1988. However, due primarily to Utah's strong economic performance in 1989 and 1990, net out-migration was substantially reduced. Out migration was estimated to be approximately 10,600 in 1989 and 3,600 in 1990. Fiscal year 1991 experienced a turnaround, with net in-migration of almost 19,000. While Utah has experienced robust employment growth in the past few years, it is assumed that a large number of the people moving to, or back to, Utah are doing so as a result of the poor economic conditions in the area they were living in, rather than solely due to economic opportunities in Utah.

Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths over a period of time, generally one year. The number of deaths in Utah has climbed proportionally with the total population. The number of births peaked in 1982, and has declined almost every year since, until 1991. In fiscal year 1991, the preliminary count of births was 36,312, an increase of 2.1 percent over the previous year. This is the largest percentage increase in births since 1980.

The population increase in Utah was distributed across almost all counties. Twenty-five of Utah's twenty-nine counties experienced net in-migration in 1991. Summit County was the fastest growing county in Utah in 1991, with 6.1 percent growth. Washington County had the second fastest growth, with 5.7 percent, followed by Wasatch (5.6 percent), Piute (5.2 percent) and Uintah (3.8 percent). Eighteen counties experienced growth of 2 percent or more, compared to only five counties in the 1989-90 period. Like rural areas across the nation, the rural regions in Utah grew slowly or lost populations during the 1980s, so it is of significant interest to note that over half (10) of the 18 counties with 2 percent or more growth in 1991 were located in the rural areas of Utah.

Gross Taxable Sales

Another indicator of the recent strength of Utah's economy is mirrored by gross taxable sales and purchases, the base of Utah's fiscally important sales and use tax. These sales have expanded fourteen straight quarters beginning in the second quarter of 1988. Growth rates have varied between 4.4 and 8 percent during the expansion. During the first three quarters of 1991, gross taxable sales have risen about 7 percent. Sales from the latest quarter, the third calendar quarter of 1991, indicate continued strength, ranging from 7 to 8 percent.

Three distinct sectors of taxable sales, however, show contrasting trends which possibly foretell somewhat slower growth in 1992. One sector, business investment and utility sales, jumped 16 percent during the first half of 1991. Construction of a major pipeline through the state, as well as a cold winter in 1990, may be signs that over half of the growth was one-time spending. Consequently, business investment is expected to flatten out in 1992.

The largest sector of gross taxable sales (57 percent), retail trade sales, rose only 3 percent in the first half of 1991, but is expected to pick up in the latter half and then grow over 6 percent in 1992. Finally, the taxable service sector, which rose over 8 percent in the first half of 1991, is expected to see its growth improve to a 10 percent gain in 1992.

Due to the levelling of business investment at respectably high levels, Utah's total gross taxable sales growth should slow from an estimated 8 percent increase in 1991 to about 5 percent in 1992. This forecast is based on the assumptions that non-agricultural wages and salaries continue to grow in the 7 percent range, consumer sentiment in Utah continues to be higher than the nation's, and that businesses expand their taxable investment modestly over the next year.

Construction Activity

The significant increases in construction employment during 1991 resulted from the increased home building activity with permit value up by 27 percent. Nonresidential construction activity was down as was additions, alterations and repairs. Total permit construction, however, was up by 4.3 percent. For 1992, residential is expected to continue its rise to 9,100 units with 90 percent single-family. Nonresidential will continue with slight declines. Total permit construction in 1992 should exceed 1991 levels by approximately 2 percent. Heavy and highway construction depends largely upon federal funding which should increase highway construction activity later in 1992.

Prices, Inflation and Utah's Cost of Living

The pace of inflation decelerated significantly throughout 1991, and the expected 1992 gain at 2.5 to 3 percent is the lowest since 1986. In January 1991, impacted by war-related oil prices, the national consumer price index was 5.7 percent above the prior year. By October, the year-over increase had fallen to 2.9 percent. The 1991 annual average increase is estimated at 4.2 percent, compared with 5.4 percent in 1990.

Several factors have contributed to an outlook for lower inflation in 1992, including a sluggish national economy, layoffs are narrowing wage gains, gold and raw material commodity prices are flat to lower, the U.S. Dollar is firm, and growth in the money supply is below targets. Despite this litany of deflationary factors, the nation's bond market remains uneasy about an economic-policy overshoot which could re-ignite future inflation.

The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index is prepared quarterly and includes comparative data for approximately 270 urban areas. The index consists of price comparisons for a single point in time, but it does not measure inflation or price changes over time. What it does measure is the differences among areas in the cost of consumer goods and services, as compared with a national average of 100. The second-quarter 1991 composite index for Salt Lake City was 93.8, or 6.2 percent below the national average for the quarter. Other Utah cities included in the second-quarter survey were Cedar City (89.5), Provo-Orem (95.1), and St. George (100.6).

Energy Production, Consumption and Prices

In 1991 Utah's primary energy producing sectors will produce an estimated 830 trillion Btu's of primary energy. This energy production will be used for consumption in Utah, shipped to other states, and exported to overseas markets. In 1991 coal will account for 62 percent of the total primary energy production in Utah, while natural gas production will contribute 19 percent. An additional 18 percent will be produced in the form of crude oil. Electricity generated from non-fossil fuel resources, such as hydro and geothermal energy, will make up the

remaining one percent. The value of Utah energy production at the point of extraction is estimated to be \$1.27 billion in 1991. Crude oil will rank first in value among Utah's primary energy resources and account for \$517 million, or 40 percent of the total value of all energy produced. The value of coal and natural gas production is expected to be \$500 million and \$214 million respectively, while electricity generated from non-fossil fuel sources will contribute \$38 million.

Stable oil prices in 1991 were reflected in the key measures of exploration and drilling activity--well permits, rotary rig activity, and well completions. Exploration and drilling activity in Utah increased for the second year in a row, rebounding to levels not achieved since the mid-1980s. Drilling permits issued are expected to close out the year at 421. Despite a strong performance by the exploration and drilling sector of Utah's petroleum industry Utah crude oil production will fall for the sixth consecutive year in 1991 to 26.1 million barrels, down 5.5 percent from 1990's production of 27.6 million barrels.

The average annual increase in Utah coal production between 1983 and 1990 exceeded 10 percent. While coal production will only experience a 1.5 percent increase, in 1991 it will reach a record high of 22.3 million tons and mark the eighth consecutive year coal production has increased in the state. This anticipated slow down is in response to a national recession and unusually large volumes of coal stockpiled at Utah Power and Hunter and Huntington power plants. Still, production is expected to increase slightly on the strength of increased demand from out-of-state electric utility markets in California, Nevada, and a projected increase in exports to the Pacific Rim. Recent Utah production records have been achieved in spite of a decrease in the number of individuals employed by the coal industry. Utah coal mines continue to record the highest productivity of any underground coal mining state in the nation.

On the strength of a strong performance by the economy, Utah's net energy consumption (not including fossil fuels consumed in the generation of electricity shipped out-of-state) grew 7.7 percent to 591.4 trillion BTU. Estimated expenditures on energy in Utah exceeded \$2.8 billion. While consumption of coal decreased, Utahns consumed more petroleum products, natural gas and electricity than the previous year. Coal accounted for the largest portion of total energy consumed in Utah during 1991 comprising 354.4 trillion BTU or 59.8 percent. Petroleum's share of total consumption increased to 206.4 trillion BTU and represented 35 percent of the total. Natural gas usage increased to 140.6 trillion BTU.

Tax Collections

Fiscal year 1991 was another year of solid economic growth and revenue collections. Income taxes were the fastest growing of the major tax revenues at 8.8 percent followed by sales taxes at 4.5 percent. However, corporate tax collections declined due to refunds. Also, mineral lease payments fell due to new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing leases and bonuses. Insurance premium taxes declined as a result of monies being returned to the 2nd injury fund that were deposited to the general fund in fiscal year 1990. Motor fuels taxes dropped largely due to reduced consumption related to higher gasoline prices caused by the war in the Middle East. An increase of 2.9 percent in special fuels taxes resulted from more aggressive collection procedures.

Fiscal year 1992 should result in further increases in overall tax collections due to moderate economic growth. Income and employment growth should remain significantly above the national average in fiscal year 1992. Income taxes and sales taxes are projected to increase by 8 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. An increase in beer, cigarette and tobacco taxes is expected in fiscal year 1992 due to cigarette taxes being raised 3.5 cents per pack. A large decline in the General Fund Other category is expected due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund. A decline in severance taxes is expected resulting from the deductibility of workover credits and new sliding scale rates.

Regional Comparisons

Comparisons of economic performance have been made with other mountain states in this region. The mountain division (as defined by the Bureau of the Census) includes the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. During the past several years, economic conditions in the mountain division have undergone a transformation from one of the weakest economic regions in the country to one of the strongest. The collapse of oil prices and weakness in natural resource based industries after 1985 caused a significant amount of economic difficulties and restructuring among the intermountain states. Many states in the mountain region, including Utah, experienced serious economic distress and even recession during 1986 and 1987. The nation, meanwhile, had strong and sustained growth.

In 1988, there were signs that economic conditions for the mountain states were improving. During 1989, while economic clouds gathered for the national economy, the economies of most mountain states had restructured and were growing at a healthy pace. Strong growth in service industries, and rebounding agriculture, mining and construction, have enabled the economies of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico to maintain healthy economic growth during 1990 and 1991.

Economic growth in the eight mountain states is slowing as a result of the national economic difficulties. Yet this region has shown substantial resilience during 1991. The economies of the mountain states are more diverse than ever. There is every reason to expect that the economic fortunes of the states in the mountain division will continue to outperform the nation as a whole during 1992.

National Outlook

Several economic indicators point to positive economic growth. In the third quarter of 1991 real GNP grew at an annual rate of 2.4 percent after declining for three quarters. Consumer spending, business equipment investment, and residential investment increased in the third quarter to offset declines in government purchases, business structures investment, and net exports.

Personal income, consumer sentiment, retail sales, nonagricultural employment, manufacturing capacity utilization, auto sales, housing starts, worker productivity, and industrial production all posted increases in the third quarter. The Index of Leading Indicators increased an average of .8 percent from February through July, and despite a .1 percent drop in September 1991 it remained 1.2 percent above September 1990.

The 1992 national outlook is for a year of sluggish economic growth. The national economy as measured by real GNP, contracted in the fourth quarter of 1990 and in the first and second quarters of 1991. Real GNP increased 2.4 percent in the third quarter of 1991. Subsequently, many economists declared that the recession had ended. In the fourth quarter, however, signals of a weakening economy began to re-emerge.

Weak consumer confidence coupled with business, government and consumer indebtedness all contribute to dampening the recovery. At the same time, declining real interest rates, increased bank lending and profit margins, easier credit standards, lean inventories, increased exports, lower inflation and labor costs, increased productivity from corporate restructuring, and lower mortgage rates should spur slow economic growth.

Utah Outlook

Utah should avoid a local recession if the national recession is not deep or prolonged. The economic outlook for Utah in 1992 is for near-average growth. Jobs in Utah should increase at about 3 percent in 1992. The historic 1950-90 average annual job growth rate in Utah is 3.4 percent.

While more defense-related layoffs are looming, numerous openings are scheduled to occur next year. Planned expansions and new openings include, but are not limited to, United Parcel Service, Franklin International Institute, J.C. Penney, Piper Impact, Morton International, Compeq Manufacturing, UP&L Gadsby Plant, Kennecott, Phar-Mor, Escalante Sawmills, Defense Logistics Agency, Groen Brothers Aviation, Sears Discover Card, OEA Inc., Boston Company Financial Services, and Novell. These and other companies should continue to be attracted to Utah because of the availability of a low-cost, youthful, educated labor force, inexpensive housing and a strong work ethic. More women and teenagers work in Utah than nationwide, largely due to bigger families and lower average wages. Utahns also work longer hours than most Americans.

Net in-migration, low mortgage interest rates, moderate job creation, and local housing shortages should bolster residential construction in 1992. Nonresidential construction activity should benefit from construction of new office buildings, manufacturing plants, and some winter Olympic facilities.

Employment, population, wages, and incomes should all grow moderately in 1992. Population growth should increase at 2.2 percent. Nonagricultural employment is expected to grow around 3 percent, average wages are expected to increase by 4 percent, total nonagricultural wages should increase by about 7 percent, and personal income is expected to increase by 7.2 percent in 1992.

Utah's Long Term Outlook

Utah is projected to have over 1,000,000 more inhabitants in the year 2020 than were counted during the 1990 census. The projected population in 2020 of 2,715,000 represents an average annual growth of 1.5 percent from 1990. While this rate of growth is significantly lower than Utah's rate of 2.5 percent from 1970 to 1990, it is still double the national growth rate for the same projection period. These projections indicate, when combined with recently completed projections by the U.S. Bureau of Census for all states, that Utah will be the eighth fastest growing state in the 1990s. Utah ranked thirty-sixth among all fifty states in population in 1980 and is expected to rise to thirty-fourth place by the year 2000.

Utah's demographic makeup will change significantly over the next few decades. Utah total school age population is projected to decline in the mid-90s and then will continue to decline for approximately five years. After that, the school age population will then begin to increase again after the turn of the century. However, this trend can be offset by sustained levels of large in-migration. Utah school age population will increase by over 100,000 between 1990 and 2020. As a result of these demographic changes, Utah's school age dependency ratio will drop from the current rate of 48 school age children per 100 adults of working age to 38 school age children per 100 adults of working age in the year 2000. Utah is however, projected to continue to have the youngest population in the nation. Utah's median age in the year 2020 is projected to be 31 years, while the nation's median age is projected to be 41 years. In 1990 the median age in Utah was 26.2, compared with 32.9 nationally.

Total employment in Utah is projected to increase from 808,000 jobs (includes self employment and agriculture) in 1990 to 1,324,000 jobs in 2020. This increase of almost 516,000 jobs represents an average annual growth rate of 1.7 percent. The overall pattern is continued movement away from dependence on the state's traditional extractive-heavy manufacturing-government economic base and toward services and trade as driving sectors in the Utah economy. The more specific industries (2-digit SIC code) which are projected to have the fastest growth rates are engineering and management services, business services, air transportation, electronic equipment manufacturing, hotels and lodging, and miscellaneous repair services.

Utah's labor force will see periods of rapid increase over the next two decades. Increases or decreases in the labor force are caused by three circumstances. Either there are more new entrants (defined as an increase in the age group 16-24) entering the labor force for the first time; the labor force participation rates for persons already in the 16-64 age group change; or, the migration, in or out, changes the number of people in the labor force pool. The most dramatic change which will be occurring in the 1990s is the new entrants into the labor force. The 16-24 age group actually declined in the 1980s by 3 percent. However, the 1990s will show an almost 25 percent increase in this group. This means that Utah will continue to not only have a labor force growing at twice the national rate, but will continue to have the youngest labor force in the nation. Nationally, labor shortages are already occurring

in many parts of the U.S., and will become more prevalent in the future. This has many positive implications for future employers in the state, including ample labor supply and a young workforce. On the other hand, if jobs are not available in-state, our mobile youth will leave Utah for ample opportunities elsewhere.

Special Studies:

1990 Census

During 1991 the results of the 1990 Census were received. This is a once in decade opportunity to look deeply at how our state has changed demographically during the last decade and provide insight into planning for services to the population for the next decade. The Census tells us that we have a larger population, an older population, we are living longer, we are more culturally diverse, we have changing family structures and we have a tremendously unequal geographical distribution of growth, all of which provide continued unique challenges for state government. Additional information and more detailed research on census results will give us additional insight into how our state is changing and how state government must change to keep pace.

Utah was a relatively fast growing state in the 1980s increasing in population by 17.9 percent, which made it the ninth fastest growing state. The Salt Lake-Ogden Metropolitan area was the 16th fastest growing metro area in the U.S. for areas over one million and now ranks thirty-eighth largest of all metro areas. Growth has not been uniform across the state. Some counties have had rapid growth problems such as Washington at 86 percent, and Summit at 52. Other counties have the problems of a declining population base including Piute, Carbon, Emery, Daggett, Rich and Grand.

Utah, by several different measures, is the youngest state in the nation. The primary reasons are that Utah has a high birth rate (second-highest in the nation) and high fertility rate (highest in the nation). In spite of these factors, Utah's total population grew older during the 1980s, for different reasons. As with other Americans, Utahns are having fewer children than 10 years ago and the baby-boom generation is growing older. In Utah, there was also out-migration. Of those who left the state during the 1980s, most were young and in search of job opportunities. Accordingly, Utah's population, although still the youngest, grew older. In 1980, the median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) in Utah was 24.2. In 1990, although the median age had increased to 26.2, it was still the lowest in the nation. During the decade, the U.S. median age increased by 9.7 percent, from 30.0 to 32.9, while Utah's increased 8.2 percent.

Utah grew in ethnic and racial diversity with all minority groups growing faster than the non-Hispanic White population. The Asians/Pacific Islander category grew the fastest at 121 percent, followed by hispanics at 40 percent, Blacks at 26 percent and American Indians at 26 percent.

Household size and household/family composition changed significantly during the 1980s. Average household size declined during the 1980s from 3.4 to 3.1 persons per household. The number of female-headed households with children has increased from 5 percent of all households in 1980 to 7 percent of all households in 1990. The number of female-headed households grew by 53 percent between 1980 and 1990. Marital status has changed over the decade with a smaller proportion of our population single and a larger proportion divorced. In 1990, 60 percent of all persons over 15 were married, 26 percent never married, and 8 percent divorced. In 1980 these percentages were 64 percent married, 25 percent never married and only 5 percent divorced.

Primary Metals Industry

The output of Utah's primary metals industries has been expanding for the past four years as a result of productivity increasing capital expenditures. The largest copper producer, Kennecott, and the largest steel producer, Geneva Steel, are among the low cost producers in the world. Together, these two firms account for 18,000 jobs and over \$500 million in household income in the Utah economy. While employment levels are below peaks of the early 1980s, these firms are able to compete successfully with both domestic and foreign producers and are expected to be a stable part of Utah's economic future.

Defense Industry

Total Department of Defense spending in Utah has declined substantially from the peak levels achieved in 1986. During 1991, reduced spending caused a decline of 2,766 direct jobs with greater losses expected due to lagged multiplier effects. In 1992, the expectation is for continued declines in spending and jobs. The job loss due to declining defense spending could result in the loss of between 3,000 and 6,000 jobs per year for the next three years. If the Utah economy can maintain employment growth at or above the 3 percent per year level, the adjustment process should occur with minimal disruption. Individual workers, however, may find the adjustment process difficult.

Utah's National Recognition

Over the last three years, Utah has received some very impressive national press coverage and recognition from such magazines as: Money, Time, Fortune, Financial World, The Economist, Wall Street Journal, and Kiplinger Report. The amount and regularity of the recognition over the last three years has been remarkable. Utah is being recognized for some very important but very basic elements.

The recognition appears to fall into a few key areas. First, the state and its communities are praised for the quality, quantity and availability of its workforce. Second, state and local governments were commended for doing things better than other states and communities such as: clean water, low crime, short commute time, quality of life, good airport, low to moderate taxes, and excellent highways. State government was complimented for its AAA bond rating, keeping government expenditures in line with revenues, existence of a rainy day fund, prompt payment of its bills, and a sound pension plan. Third, state and local governments were praised for working very hard on recruiting companies to Utah and helping existing companies to expand in Utah.

What this says is that the people of Utah and its state and local governments are doing the things that they should be doing and doing them well. In short, they are sticking to the basics, focusing on the essentials and doing them better than most other places in the country. Understanding the importance of sticking to the basics is critical to Utah's future economic well being. Economic development must rely on a few basic things: a quality labor force, a good infrastructure (good roads, airport, water systems, quality telecommunication systems, and adequate and competitive energy sources), a sound fiscal and regulatory system, and a healthful environment and good recreational amenities. If these things are in place, economic development will be successful. If they are not in place, no sales pitch will do the job because there will be nothing of value to sell.

Executive Summary Table
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1989 Actual	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Estimate	% change 89-90	% change 90-91	% change 91-92
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	5,200.8	5,465.1	5,644.2	5,939.0	5.1	3.3	5.2
U.S. Real Gross National Product	Billion 1982\$	4,117.7	4,157.3	4,139.5	4,239.1	1.0	(0.4)	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1982\$	2,656.8	2,681.6	2,691.2	2,763.5	0.9	0.4	2.7
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1982\$	506.1	515.4	502.6	533.6	1.8	(2.5)	6.2
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1982\$	256.3	258.7	257.6	239.5	0.9	(0.4)	(7.0)
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1982\$	593.3	631.5	654.5	680.5	6.4	3.6	4.0
U.S. Industrial Production	1987=100	108.1	109.2	107.3	111.2	1.0	(1.7)	3.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	20.5	22.0	22.3	23.1	7.4	1.5	3.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	28.4	27.6	26.1	25.8	(2.8)	(5.4)	(1.1)
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	514.5	528.9	530.0	584.0	2.8	0.2	10.2
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	14.5	13.8	12.5	14.1	(4.8)	(9.4)	12.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.38	1.20	1.02	1.29	(13.0)	(15.0)	26.5
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	231.0	222.0	199.3	233.8	(3.9)	(10.2)	17.3
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	146.2	147.0	130.8	124.7	0.5	(11.0)	(4.7)
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion Dollars	3,813.1	3,851.0	3,830.1	3,957.1	1.0	(0.5)	3.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	62.2	61.2	53.9	59.3	(1.6)	(11.9)	10.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	5.6	7.0	8.6	9.1	25.0	22.9	5.8
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	447.8	579.4	734.9	781.0	29.4	26.8	6.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	389.6	422.9	365.5	350.0	8.5	(13.6)	(4.2)
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,080	8,455	8,904	9,464	4.6	5.3	6.3
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1 Res. Population	Millions	246.8	249.5	252.1	254.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.8	81.8	79.3	83.8	(11.9)	(3.1)	5.7
Utah July 1 Population	Thousands	1,706.0	1,729.0	1,775.0	1,814.0	1.3	2.7	2.2
Utah July 1 Migration Totals	Thousands	(10.6)	(3.6)	19.0	10.0	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	82.9	82.5	82.1	86.0	(0.5)	(0.5)	4.8
PROFITS AND PRICES								
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	307.7	304.7	274.2	318.1	(1.0)	(10.0)	16.0
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	18.0	22.4	19.6	19.8	24.4	(12.2)	0.7
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.5	97.5	97.6	99.0	2.1	0.1	1.4
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	1.31	1.23	1.10	1.02	(5.9)	(10.7)	(7.3)
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	105.6	105.5	95.0	102.0	(0.1)	(10.0)	7.4
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	18.6	22.6	19.9	20.3	21.6	(12.0)	2.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	22.0	21.8	22.4	23.1	(0.9)	2.7	3.2
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	124.0	130.7	136.2	140.3	5.4	4.2	3.0
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	126.3	131.5	136.4	140.1	4.1	3.7	2.7
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,130.3	3,292.9	3,388.1	3,539.2	5.2	2.9	4.5
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (CPI)	Billion 82-84\$	2,524.4	2,519.4	2,487.6	2,522.6	(0.2)	(1.3)	1.4
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	9.22	8.10	5.73	5.04	(12.1)	(29.3)	(12.0)
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	10.87	10.01	8.52	7.79	(7.9)	(14.9)	(8.6)
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	1.65	1.91	2.79	2.75	15.8	46.1	(1.4)
U.S. Prime Less CPI Inflation	Percent	6.07	4.61	4.31	4.78	(24.1)	(6.4)	10.8
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	8.11	7.49	5.45	4.86	(7.6)	(27.2)	(10.8)
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.45	8.61	8.13	7.76	1.9	(5.6)	(4.6)
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	10.12	10.04	9.38	8.83	(0.8)	(6.6)	(5.9)
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME								
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	108.33	109.98	109.01	110.24	1.5	(0.9)	1.1
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	23,753	24,598	25,584	26,663	3.6	4.0	4.2
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,573.2	2,705.3	2,788.9	2,939.3	5.1	3.1	5.4
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,376.4	4,662.7	4,824.2	5,080.7	6.5	3.5	5.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.9	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	691.2	723.6	746.0	768.5	4.7	3.1	3.0
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	19,022	19,728	20,520	21,321	3.7	4.0	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	13,148	14,275	15,308	16,385	8.6	7.2	7.0
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	22,287	24,199	25,900	27,760	8.6	7.0	7.2
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	na	na	na

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The State of Utah has developed a number of programs and initiatives to encourage economic growth and promote a rising standard of living among its residents. Indeed, virtually any activity of state government which helps make Utah a better place to live and work contributes to the economic development effort. Undoubtedly, the most critical of these efforts is that of developing the skills and competence of the work force. Sixty-seven percent of state tax collections are allocated to public education and higher education. Additional funds from local government and from the federal government go toward education and job training programs. Only three other states--Wyoming, Alaska, and North Dakota--invest a larger share of total personal income on preparing citizens for the future. Still, because of Utah's relatively large families, education spending on a per pupil basis is among the very lowest in the country and class sizes are among the largest.

Another important area of state influence on economic growth and development is the transportation infrastructure. Though traffic counts have increased in recent years on nearly all major roads and highways in the state, the ability to move people and products from place to place is not an impediment to growth in Utah (as it is in some other states), except perhaps occasionally in Salt Lake County. Continued improvements will probably keep Salt Lake ahead of the serious problems that have plagued other metropolitan areas, at least for the next few years. However, it is only a matter of time until transportation becomes a major consideration in living, working, and doing business in the Salt Lake Metropolitan Area.

The purpose of this section is not to discuss education and transportation issues in detail, but rather to raise issues that affect the economic development effort and review activities of the past year.

New and Existing Business Expansions

There continues to be a great deal of favorable media attention on Utah. In the past year magazines and newspapers such as Fortune, Money, Time, The Economist, the New York Times, Financial World and others have focused positive attention on Utah. The articles have stimulated a high level of interest in Utah from expanding out-of-state companies as well as job-seekers. This is, no doubt, one of the reasons why the Utah economy has so far avoided most of the negative effects of the national recession. As most of these articles have pointed out, Utah offers a high quality labor force at a reasonable cost, a good location with excellent transportation infrastructure, a very competitive business tax climate, a reasonable regulatory environment, a growing reputation as a center for high technology, and an outstanding quality of life including world class recreational and cultural opportunities in a relatively uncongested, clean, and safe setting.

During 1991 there were announcements for a number of new facilities, including Zero Corp. (1000 jobs, Salt Lake County), Marriott Guest Reservations (800 jobs, Salt Lake County), Sears Payment System (700 jobs, Davis County), OEA Inc. (400 jobs, Box Elder County), Continental Airlines Reservations (350 jobs, Salt Lake County), and several dozen smaller facilities scattered around the state.

There were also announcements during the year for expansions of existing Utah companies. Among the most notable were those of Novell of Utah County and Morton Airbag of Box Elder County, representing two of the fastest growing industries in the state. Novell is the leader in network systems operating software that links desktop computers with mini and mainframe computers. Novell announced that it will expand in Utah County from 1,200 employees in 1991 to approximately 4,500 by 1995. Morton Airbag is the leading manufacturer in the rapidly expanding field of automobile airbags. Morton announced its intention of adding another 400 employees over the next twelve months. Furthermore, two Morton suppliers announced their intentions of building facilities in Utah. OEA Inc., a Denver-based company that makes initiators for airbag inflation, announced its plans to build a \$20 million facility in Box Elder County that will employ 400 people. Piper Impact, a Mississippi-based company, will make housings and bases for airbags at its new plant in Summit County. Piper will employ 100 persons initially at this plant.

While the business growth that has occurred in Utah over the past several years represents a healthy, diversified cross-section of American industry, three growth industries stand out in their contribution to the economic development of the state: 1) computer-related services and equipment; 2) automotive airbags; and 3) telemarketing.

Telemarketing jobs are sometimes criticized as low pay, low skill, and not worth the state's effort to attract. However, such is not the case. Some jobs in telemarketing, such as those with Fidelity, Inc. in Salt Lake City pay substantially more than the average wage for all industries. And even low wage telemarketing jobs provide useful employment for young workers that are relatively unskilled or they allow households the option of augmenting their income through a second or third job.

Blueprint Updated

In November 1991 the third edition or update of the Governor's Blueprint for Utah's Economic Future was released. This document is an economic development policy statement, it outlines ten "Components of Utah's Foundation for the Future." For example, at the top of the list of components is a "market-driven, productive work force"--a strategy for making our educational system and hence the work force, more responsive to the needs of the economy. Copies of the Blueprint may be obtained by calling the Department of Community and Economic Development at (801) 538-8706.

In keeping with the Governor's goal of achieving a more responsive, market-driven educational and job training system, there is a proposal to expand the data presently collected from employers by the Department of Employment Security. Social Security numbers and total wages paid are now being collected. The data proposed to be collected include: 1) occupational title; 2) wage rate; 3) full or part time; and 4) male or female. This comprehensive information could be put to many uses, such as evaluating the effectiveness of education and job training programs (by looking at the number of completers who are working in a particular occupation in Utah, and at what wage level) and helping students make informed decisions as to the prospects for employment before entering a program. It could also help current and prospective employers better understand the labor market.

Technology and Capital Availability Enhanced

The application of advanced technology to communications is critical in this Information Age. A five-year, \$100 million plan by U.S. West to bring digital technology to 48 rural Utah communities is currently awaiting a decision from the Utah Supreme Court. In addition, independent telephone companies continue to upgrade their telecommunications infrastructure. Modernization of the telecommunications infrastructure of non-metropolitan Utah will facilitate future economic growth to that part of the state.

The Utah Centers of Excellence Program (COEP), a partnership between the state's universities, private industry, and government, was created to stimulate the commercialization of products resulting from research. Recognized as one of the most successful state technology development programs in the nation, the state's funding strategy has been to support research that has the potential for significant economic impact. COEP invests state dollars in late stage university technology in an effort to move it from the research lab to the private sector. Since the program's inception six years ago, 53 new high tech companies and over 2,000 skilled jobs have been created. Access to Center research is essential to the operations of an additional 80 Utah businesses. Because Utah's program builds its Centers on a base of federal and private sector support, state funding represents only 8.5 percent of the total budgets of current centers. During fiscal year 1991 each state dollar attracted over \$12 of federal and private industry support. The Centers Program is proving to be an excellent long-term investment for the state, paying direct economic returns as well as enhancing the technological environment in Utah.

For several years government, education, and the private sector have worked toward the goal of improving access to capital in Utah for business investment. One result of this effort was the establishment of several Utah-based venture capital funds. Another result in 1991 was the creation of the Capital Access Program by the Utah Legislature to encourage commercial lending in slightly higher risk areas such as new businesses, high technology businesses, or businesses in rural areas.

The 1991 Utah Legislature also established the Industrial Assistance Fund (IAF), a \$10 million incentive fund used as a catalyst for significant economic growth. The IAF can be used by any company that can demonstrate the ability to: 1) generate over \$10 million per year of new expenditures (including payroll) in Utah over five years; and 2) have "new Utah expenditures" with vendors and subcontractors that total at least 5.7 times as great as the IAF loan received. More information about any of these programs can be obtained from the State Division of Business

and Economic Development, (801) 538-8700.

Foreign Markets Cultivated

The state is well positioned to assist Utah businesses in entering foreign markets. In addition to the International Office in Salt Lake City, the state has four branches located in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Belgium. Through the Office and its branches, the state can provide expertise and contacts to simplify and expedite the often intimidating process of exporting to foreign markets. In fiscal year 1991 the Utah International Office directly assisted Utah businesses with \$71 million in new export sales.

Tourism is Emphasized

The travel and tourism industry is one of the most important economic activities in Utah and its growth is a key element in the economic development strategy for the state, and, in particular, for the rural areas. Despite the national recession and the sluggishness in the travel and tourism industry in many other parts of the country 1991 was a banner year for tourism in Utah. Most segments of the travel industry in Utah experienced a record year. Visitation was up by roughly 6 to 8 percent at each of Utah's five National Parks during the year to all-time high levels. The ski industry recorded 2.75 million skier visits in 1990-91, the highest ever and an encouraging 10 percent increase over the 1989-90 season. Visitation to Lake Powell and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area was up by about 3.6 percent, but still below the peak year of 1989, probably the result of low water conditions. The visitor count was up nearly 3 percent at Temple Square in Salt Lake City during 1991. And preliminary estimates for room rents on hotels, motels, and other temporary lodging show an increase of 12 percent.

Travel and tourism is important to the Utah economy. Some uncertainty exists in the outlook for 1992 because of growing caution among consumers toward discretionary spending. Continued growth in foreign visitors should help keep the tourism industry strong in Utah, despite the national recession. The National Park Service has estimated that between one out of four and one out of three visitors to Utah National Parks are citizens of other countries.

Utah's tourism industry and the infrastructure that supports it are the subject of a study that will be completed in March 1992. The study, sponsored by the federal Economic Development Administration and undertaken by the State Office of Planning and Budget, the Department of Community and Economic Development, and the University of Utah, will provide an inventory and assessment of the needs and opportunities for such things as roads, rest areas, campgrounds, motels, restaurants, etc. The study can be a tool to help guide public and private investment.

Utah's "Underclass" Must Be Lifted

Periodic reports on American competitiveness have suggested that the real problem with the nation's educational and training system lies in its ineffectiveness in dealing with those at the "bottom"--the drop-outs, the functional illiterates, the homeless, etc. In other words, America's most skilled and talented compete well with those of any other country. However, America has an "underclass" that lacks basic skills.

Fortunately, in Utah the problem is smaller than in most other states. For example, Utah has the lowest rate of illiteracy of any of the fifty states, 6 percent here compared with a national average of 13 percent. Estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that Utah had the seventh lowest poverty rate among the fifty states during the three-year period 1988-1990. And, according to The 1991 Development Report Card of the States, Utah has the third most evenly distributed income in the country. The median income of the highest 20 percent of the population is 6.73 times that of the lowest 20 percent. That ratio ranges from 6.24 in New Hampshire to 15.02 in Louisiana. However, the Report Card points out that the ratio has increased in most states, including Utah, during the past decade.

Education is a major determinant of income, employment and employability. According to the U.S. Department of Education, four out of five Utah ninth graders will go on and graduate from high school. Utah's high school graduation rate is 79.4 percent. While this is respectable compared with a national average of 71.1 percent,

it trails after states such as Minnesota (90.9 percent), Wyoming (88.3 percent), or North Dakota (88.3 percent).

While data on homelessness in Utah is lacking, there is a consensus among service providers that the problem has risen significantly in the state in recent years. We must do a better job of lifting those at the bottom of the economic ladder. We must help them acquire the skills to compete and contribute in our society.

Conclusions

Nineteen-ninety-two will be a year of sluggish growth for the U.S. economy. Despite Utah's near immunity from the recession through 1991, there will be some effects during 1992. For example, there is a distinctly smaller pool of expanding companies for which Utah competes as a location. Excessive debt and low confidence on the part of consumers and businesses will depress investment and spending in 1992. In the face of these uncertainties it is important to continue to take steps to strengthen our economy and our ability to compete in the global marketplace. We cannot control the global environment in which we find ourselves, but we can be pro-active in our response to it.

To respond appropriately we should work to enhance our technological base, expand our exports, increase the skills of our workforce, strengthen tourism, make education and training more market-driven, and build our infrastructure. We should take steps that will promote an efficient, clean, safe, and equitable environment with the high quality of life to which we have become accustomed. The State of Utah should continue to be cautious and prudent as it competes in the high stakes game of economic development.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

LABOR MARKET ACTIVITY

Although the U.S. labor force has felt the consequences of recession during 1991, Utah has fared well. Nevertheless, the State was not totally immune to national economic problems. Job growth slowed and unemployment rose for a time. However, the Utah labor market retained a relatively strong economic stance.

Unemployment averaged 5 percent in the State--0.7 points higher than last year. An average of 40,000 individuals were out of work during 1991--6,000 more than last year. However, much of the rise in Utah's unemployment rate came from new labor force entrants and re-entrants, not layoffs. Many of the jobless appear to have come from states with weaker economies than Utah.

During 1991, Utah added roughly 22,400 new nonfarm jobs for a growth rate of 3.1 percent. While significantly slower than the 1990 expansion of 4.7 percent, Utah continued to create jobs while the nation in general experienced declining employment.

Construction proved to be the "surprise" industry of 1991. Usually during any kind of national slowdown Utah's goods-producing industries feel the economic squeeze. However, in 1991, construction showed the highest growth rate of all the major industries--an astounding 10 percent (2,700 jobs). A strong housing market and a few large nonresidential projects kept this sector humming.

The other two goods-producing industries didn't fare quite as well. Mining showed no growth. Although there was a coal mine closure, increased oil exploration activity kept this sector out of the red. After holding out against the national recession for many months, manufacturing succumbed to the economic pressure with a net decline in employment. Not only was the U.S. downturn to blame for manufacturing's woes, but cuts in defense spending resulted in layoffs in a number of manufacturing sectors.

Transportation/communications/utilities also had a slow year, only 300 new jobs were added in 1991. While air transportation recouped some of its 1990 losses, other sectors cut employment.

Three other sectors also experienced growth--services, trade, and finance/insurance/real estate. Services showed stronger than average growth with a 5 percent growth rate and added the largest number of new jobs--9,200. Computer services (software companies) and medical services provided much of the new employment in this sector. Trade experienced average expansion. The addition of several new large retail stores pushed this sector's employment total up more than 4 percent--a net increase of 5,700 jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate moved out of the doldrums in 1991. This sector grew by 4.4 percent and 1,500 jobs. The new location of several financial services centers in the State was the primary cause of this relatively strong employment expansion.

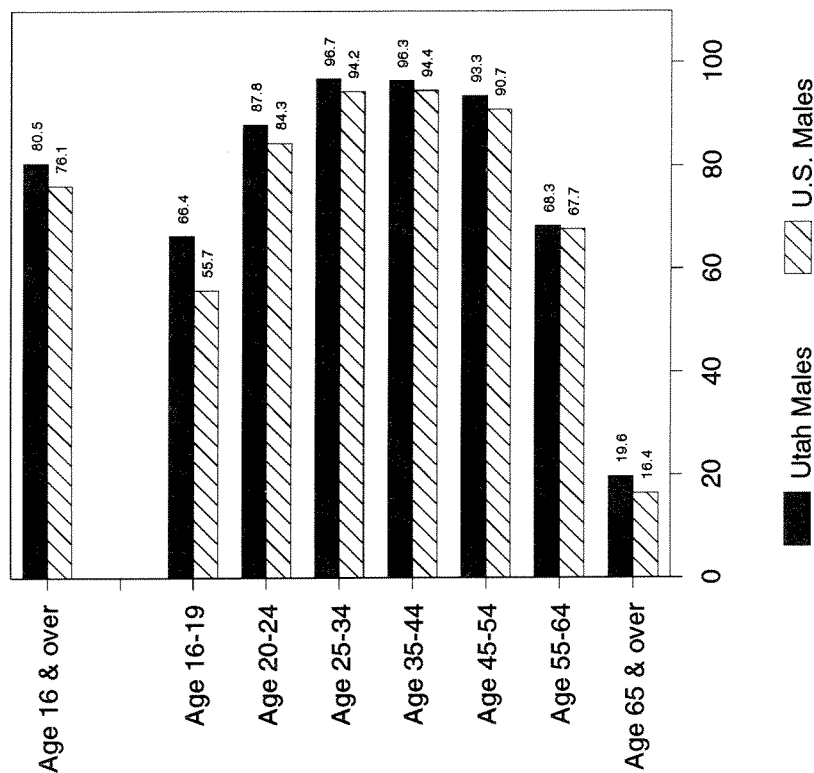
Government managed to add 3,000 new jobs (a 2 percent growth rate) in 1991 despite substantial cutbacks in federal defense employment. Robust growth on the part of state and local governments more than offset the defense-related losses in federal employment.

Wages

Expansion in wages proved even stronger than employment growth. Final 1991 figures are expected to show a 7.2 percent increase in total nonfarm wages. This figure compares favorably to 3.1 percent growth in jobs.

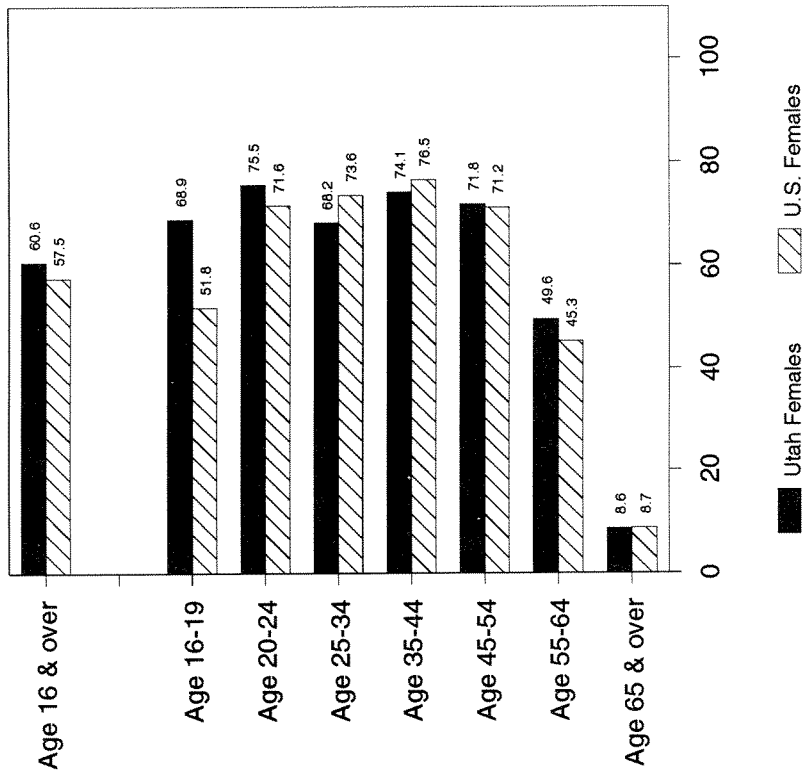
Utah's average monthly wage reflected the steady expansion in total wages. The state's 1991 average monthly wage is expected to reach \$1710--up 4 percent from 1990. Although in 1991 Utah experienced the strongest growth in average wages since 1984, the average Utah worker has just barely kept up with inflation. Some of this increase may also be attributable to the increase in the federal minimum wage which went into effect in April. In addition, despite a relatively sound economy, growth in wages for Utahns covered under unemployment insurance laws has not kept pace with national wage increases. Utah annual pay as a percentage of U.S. annual pay has declined from a high of 96 percent in 1981 to a low of 85 percent in 1990.

Figure 1
Labor Force Participation Rates
Males 16 and Over: 1990



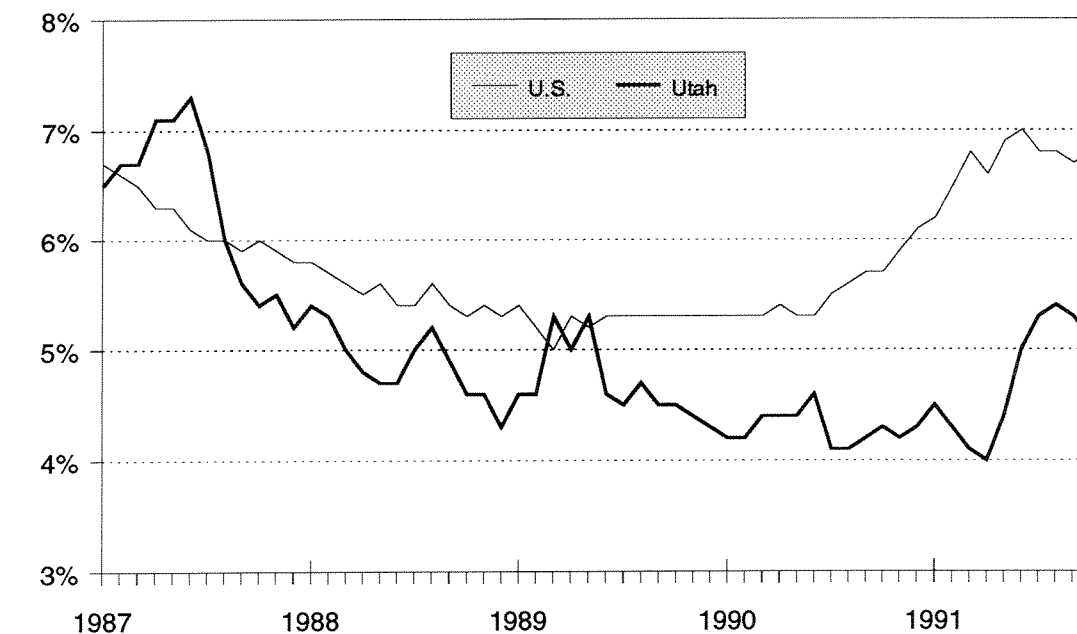
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 2
Labor Force Participation Rates
Females 16 and Over: 1990



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 3
Unemployment Rates for Utah and
the United States: 1987-1991



Source: Ut. Dept. of Employment Security

The loss of high paying goods-producing jobs in the early and mid-80s contributed to this decline. However, Utah's demographics may also play a part. Utah has a large percentage of young people in the labor market. Young people are usually paid less than older workers. In addition, Utah generally has a higher percentage of individuals working part-time than the U.S. which also tends to pull the average wage down.

Labor Force Characteristics

What was the composition of Utah's labor force in 1990? Roughly 71 percent of the state's civilian, noninstitutionalized population over the age of 16 participated in the labor force during the year. This "participation rate" ranks significantly higher than the national average of 66 percent. Both Utah women (61 percent) and Utah men (81 percent) take part in the labor market at a higher rate than their national counterparts (58 and 76 percent respectively).

Not surprisingly, individuals between the ages of 20 and 54 are most likely to be in the state's work force. The participation rate for this group averages about 80 percent. Men between the ages of 25 and 34 were the most likely to work--97 percent were labor force members. However, among women the age group 20 to 24 had the highest participation rate--76 percent.

Just why are Utahns more likely to work than their national counterparts? Is it just Utah's much-touted work ethic? Not entirely. Utah has a relatively young population, and young people are most likely to work--particularly given recent trends toward early retirement. Plus, Utah's young people are much more likely to work than U.S. teenagers in general. In Utah, 68 percent of 16-19 year olds are working or looking for work compared with 54 percent nationally. In addition, Utah's relatively large families and lower than average wages may require families to embrace more than one wage earner. These factors coupled with Utahns' relatively higher education levels and "work ethic" account for most of the difference between Utah and U.S. participation rates.

Figure 4
Utah Nonagricultural Employment: 1955-91

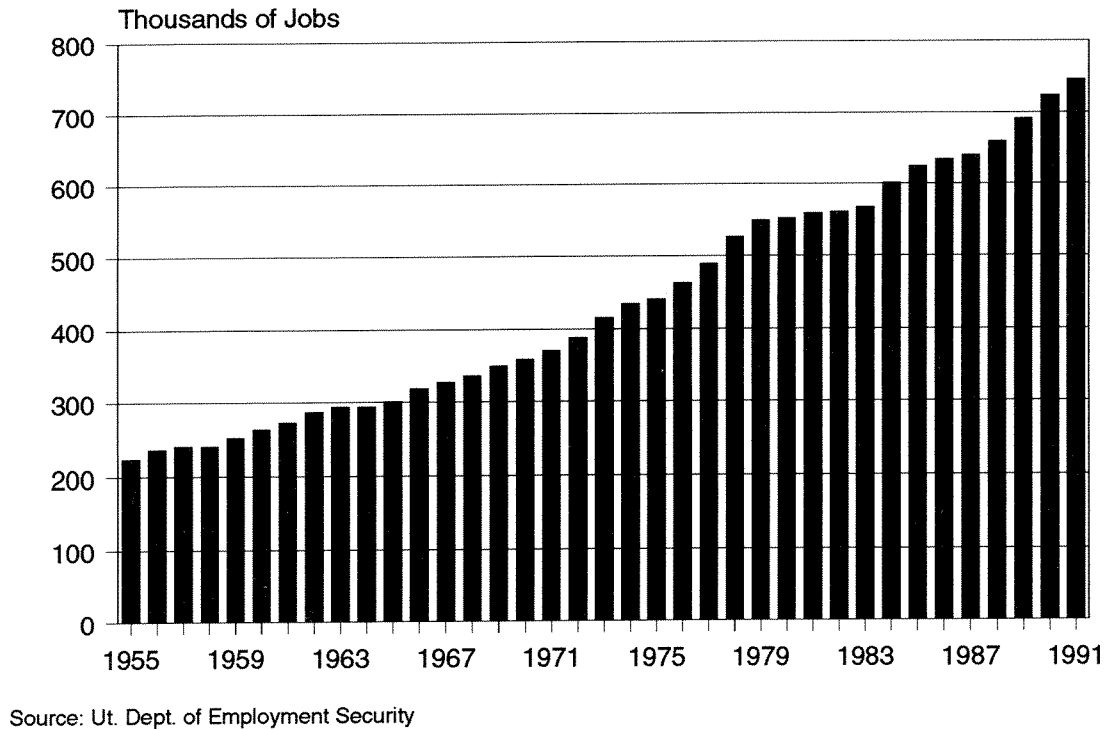
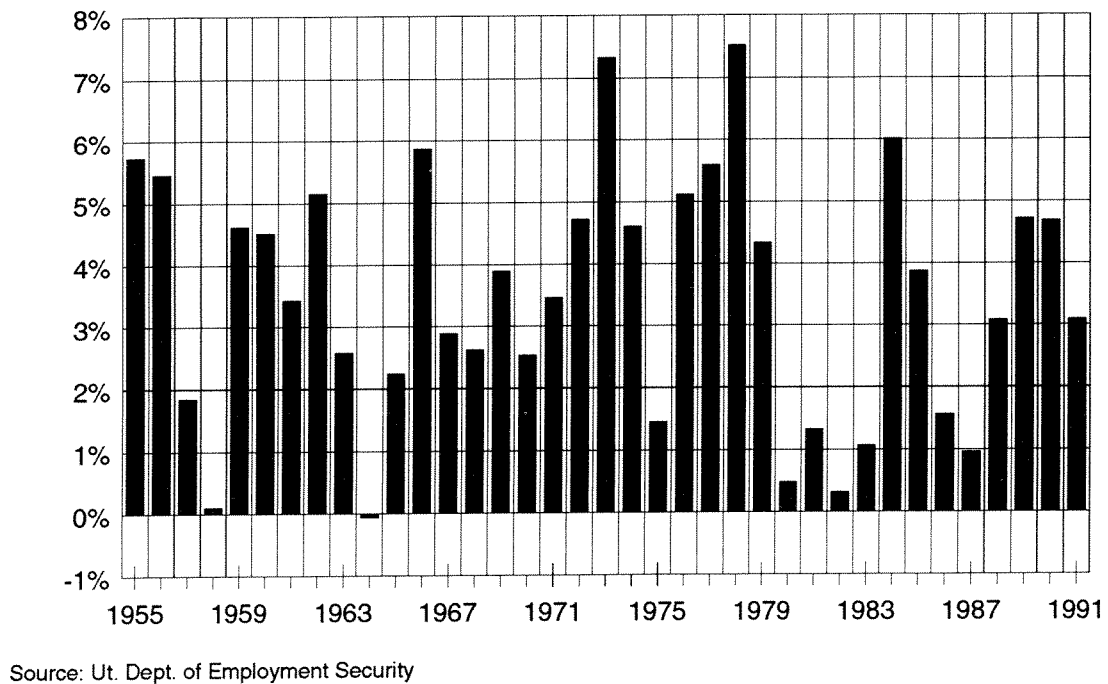


Figure 5
Utah Nonagricultural Employment
Annual Percent Change



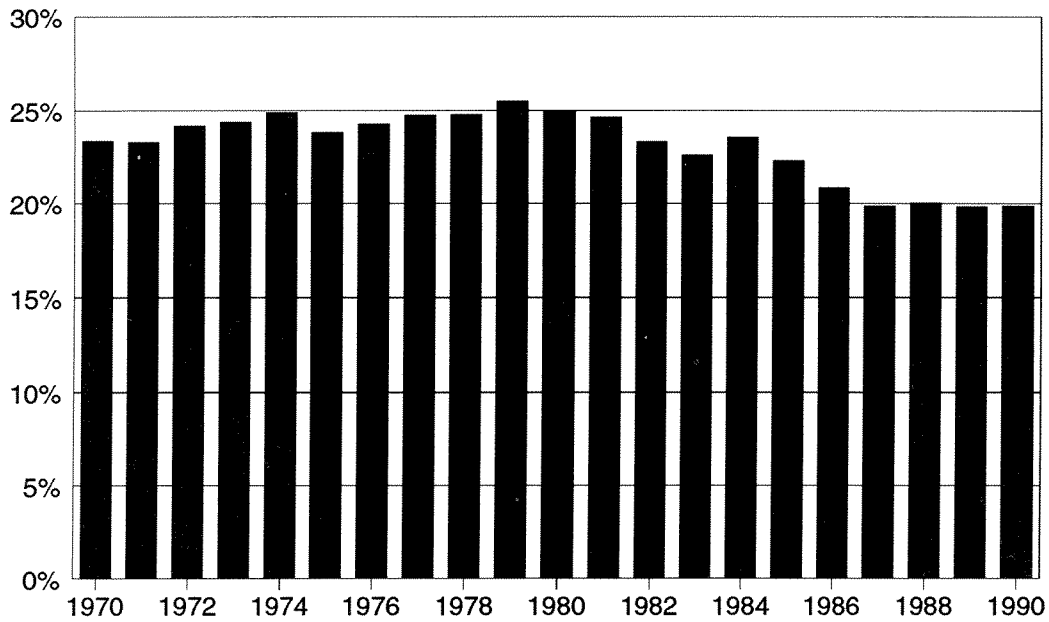
Single (never married) Utahns are most likely to work--77 percent participate in the labor force. However, never married men (79 percent) are less likely to work than married men (82 percent), while single women (75 percent) are more likely to work than married females (60 percent). Those in the "other marital status" group (separated, divorced, widowed) of both sexes are least likely to be labor force members--50 percent of women and 73 percent of men. Of course, this "other" group includes a larger number of older people (participation rates include those over 65 years of age.)

Roughly 97 percent of experienced Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. Trade, services, and government each employ about one-fifth of the experienced labor force. Government employs a noticeably larger share of individuals in Utah than it does in the nation generally. This stems from the state's large school age population which requires a large number of jobs in the educational sector. Manufacturing employs another 16 percent of experienced Utah workers. Smaller sectors include mining (less than 1 percent), construction (4 percent), transportation/communications/utilities (7 percent), and finance/insurance/real estate (5 percent). Agriculture accounts for only 3 percent of experienced workers, while about 8 percent of Utahns are self-employed.

Conclusion

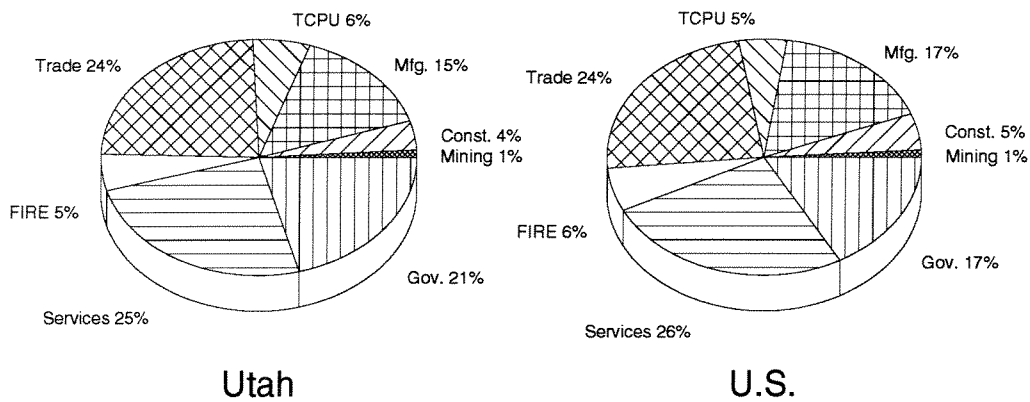
All in all, Utah fared well during 1991 when the national recession is taken into consideration. Although manufacturing experienced net losses, other sectors produced enough jobs to keep employment expansion in the moderate range. Unemployment increased during the year, but this rise was due primarily to an influx of workers from depressed labor markets. If the nation avoids a "double dip" recession, Utah should continue to see moderate employment growth in the year ahead.

Figure 6
Percent of Utah Employment in
Goods-Producing Industries



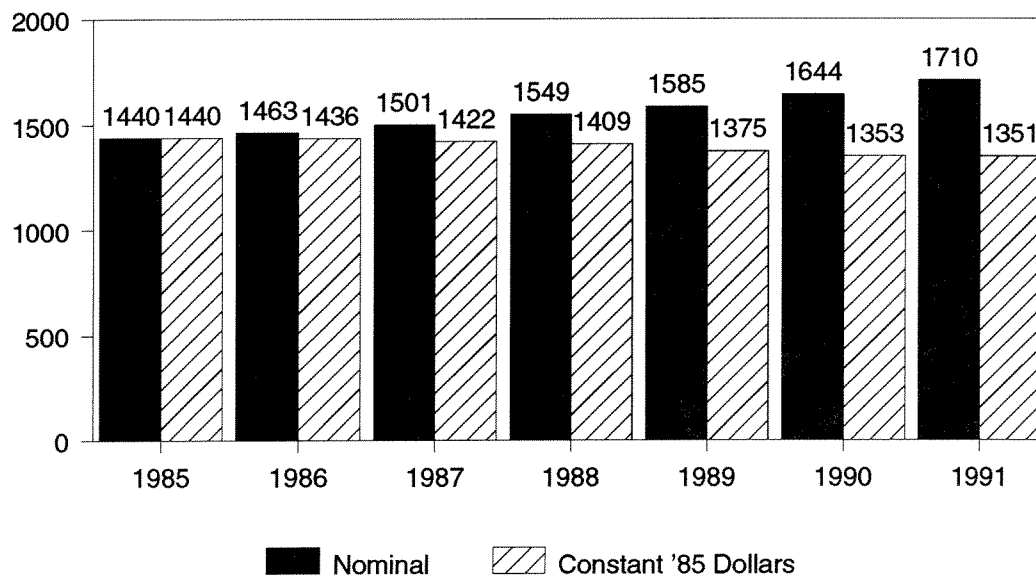
Source: Ut. Dept. of Employment Security

Figure 7
Employment by Industry
1990



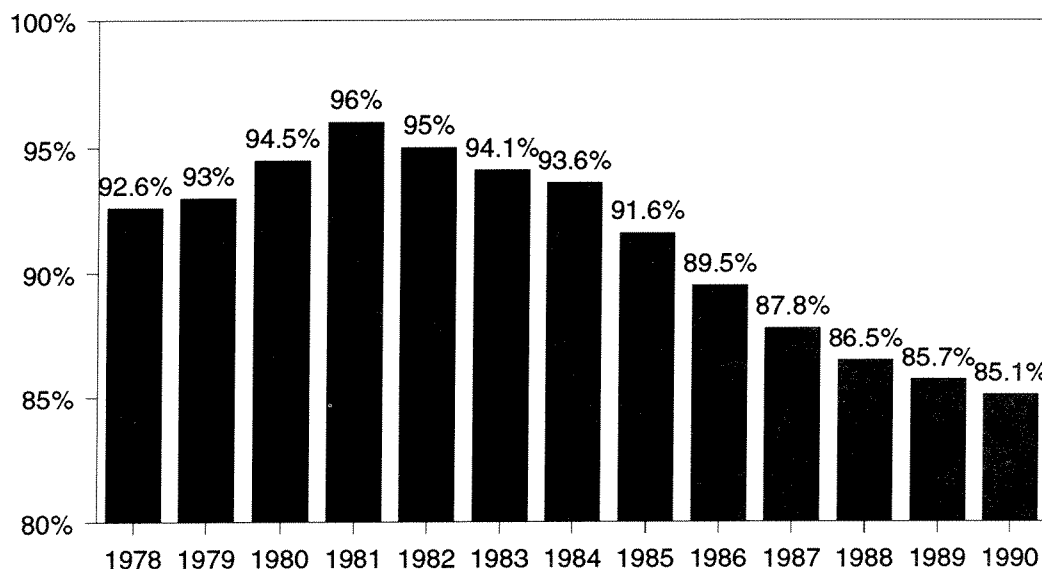
Source: Ut. Dept. of Employment Security

Figure 8
Utah Nonfarm Average Monthly Wages
Nominal and Constant* Dollars



*Constant 1985 \$ using CPI-U
 Source: Ut. Dept of Employment Security

Figure 9
Utah Average Annual Pay* as a Percent of
U.S. Average Annual Pay*: 1978-1990



*For workers covered by
 unemployment insurance
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 1
Utah and U.S. Labor Force Participation Rates
For Selected Years

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
UTAH	52.2	57.4	58.4	64.2	70.5
Male	82.5	82.3	77.4	79.3	80.5
Female	25.3	33.5	41.5	49.8	60.6
U.S.	54.0	60.0	58.0	62.0	66.4
Male	80.0	83.3	79.7	75.1	76.1
Female	30.0	37.7	43.3	49.9	57.5
Source: Utah Dept. of Employment Security and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics					

Table 2
Total Unemployment Rates in Utah by District and County
1985-1990

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990p
State Total	5.9	6.0	6.3	4.9	4.6	4.5
Bear River	4.8	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.1
Box Elder	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.5
Cache	5.1	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.0
Rich	3.7	5.1	5.8	4.0	2.0	2.3
Wasatch Front	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.7	4.5	4.3
North	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.8
Davis	4.0	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Morgan	6.5	7.2	8.3	7.0	8.2	6.1
Weber	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.5
South	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.1
Salt Lake	5.5	5.3	5.6	4.5	4.3	4.0
Tooele	6.0	6.3	7.4	5.6	4.6	5.5
Mountainland	6.8	6.7	7.3	4.6	4.6	4.2
Summit	7.8	8.6	8.6	6.5	6.2	6.2
Utah	6.5	6.3	6.9	4.3	4.3	3.9
Wasatch	11.3	13.3	13.5	8.7	8.3	6.9
Central	8.9	10.2	10.0	7.9	7.2	6.7
Juab	15.5	15.8	15.3	9.7	7.7	6.7
Millard	5.5	6.6	7.5	5.6	5.2	4.4
Piute	13.3	14.8	12.6	12.7	7.6	12.3
Sanpete	13.2	14.9	13.4	11.2	10.4	9.3
Sevier	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.0	5.6	5.5
Wayne	8.1	9.4	9.4	6.9	6.4	7.5
Southwestern	6.0	5.9	6.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
Beaver	6.1	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.0
Garfield	13.5	12.3	12.2	8.6	9.5	10.1
Iron	6.2	6.3	6.5	4.9	4.7	4.6
Kane	8.6	7.1	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.3
Washington	4.7	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.4
Uintah Basin	9.1	13.1	13.2	9.2	8.5	7.1
Daggett	3.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.9
Duchesne	10.5	15.4	16.4	12.0	10.6	8.5
Uintah	8.5	12.0	11.8	8.0	7.7	6.6
Southeastern	10.9	10.7	10.9	8.6	8.1	7.4
Carbon	10.0	10.1	10.3	8.5	8.2	6.8
Emery	12.9	12.6	14.9	9.3	7.6	8.0
Grand	13.1	12.9	11.0	8.8	9.5	7.9
San Juan	9.0	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.4	7.6
p = preliminary						
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.						

Table 3
Characteristics of Utah Unemployed Persons
1990 Annual Averages

	Total Number	Percent	Males Number	Percent	Females Number	Percent
Total Unemployed	34,000	100.0%	18,000	100.0%	15,000	100.0%
Age of Unemployed						
16-19 Years	8,000	23.5%	4,000	22.2%	4,000	26.7%
20-24 Years	7,000	20.6%	3,000	16.7%	3,000	20.0%
25-34 Years	6,000	17.6%	4,000	22.2%	2,000	13.3%
35-44 Years	7,000	20.6%	4,000	22.2%	3,000	20.0%
45-54 Years	3,000	8.8%	2,000	11.1%	1,000	6.7%
55+ Years	3,000	8.8%	1,000	5.6%	2,000	13.3%
Marital Status						
Single, Never Married	14,000	41.2%	7,000	38.9%	7,000	46.7%
Married, Spouse Present	14,000	41.2%	8,000	44.4%	6,000	40.0%
Other: Widowed, Divorced, & Separated	6,000	17.6%	3,000	16.7%	2,000	13.3%
Length of Unemployment						
Less than 5 Weeks	17,000	50.0%	9,000	50.0%	8,000	53.3%
5-14 Weeks	10,000	29.4%	6,000	33.3%	4,000	26.7%
15-26 Weeks	3,000	8.8%	2,000	11.1%	1,000	6.7%
27 Weeks and Over	3,000	8.8%	2,000	11.1%	2,000	13.3%
Full and Part-Time Status						
Looking for Full-Time Work	23,000	67.6%	14,000	77.8%	9,000	60.0%
Looking for Part-time Work	11,000	32.4%	4,000	22.2%	7,000	46.7%
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.						
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.						

Table 4
Duration of Unemployment in Utah as a
Percent of Total Unemployed

	Less than 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks +	27 Weeks +
1990	50.0	29.4	20.6	8.8
1989	47.4	28.9	23.7	7.9
1988	47.3	34.3	37.6	7.5
1987	50.2	27.2	22.6	10.2
1986	45.9	32.2	21.9	10.7
1985	46.7	32.2	21.1	9.8
1984	47.3	29.9	22.7	11.1
1983	37.3	32.0	30.3	15.0
1982	38.2	36.6	25.3	10.1
1981	49.6	29.9	20.5	8.9
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.				

Table 5
Reasons for Unemployment in Utah as a
Percent of Total Unemployed

	Job Losers	Job Leavers	New & Re-entrants
1990	38.2	20.6	38.2
1989	42.1	23.7	34.2
1988	44.2	12.2	43.5
1987	45.7	12.8	41.5
1986	48.5	13.1	38.4
1985	45	14.5	40.5
1984	44.3	10.8	44.9
1983	52.9	8.4	38.7
1982	57.5	9	36.5
1981	45	16.1	38.8
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.			

Table 6
Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages
Selected Years

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(p)	% Change 86-87	% Change 87-88	% Change 88-89	% Change 89-90	% Change 90-91
Civilian Labor Force (thousands)	754.0	757.0	759.0	789.0	792.0	803.0					
Employed	709.0	709.0	722.0	752.0	758.0	763.0	0.4%	0.3%	4.0%	0.4%	1.4%
Unemployed	45.0	48.0	37.0	37.0	34.0	39.0	0.0%	1.8%	4.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	6.4%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	5.0%	6.7%	-22.9%	0.0%	-8.1%	14.7%
Nonagricultural Jobs (thousands)	634.1	640.3	660.1	691.2	723.6	746.0					
Mining	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.6	1.0%	3.1%	4.7%	4.7%	3.1%
Construction	32.2	26.7	25.0	25.9	27.8	30.5	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%
Manufacturing	92.1	92.5	99.0	103.1	107.1	107.0	-17.1%	-6.4%	3.6%	7.3%	9.7%
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.5	37.9	39.4	40.9	42.3	42.6	0.4%	7.0%	4.1%	3.9%	-0.1%
Trade	152.4	152.6	156.5	166.4	172.4	178.1	1.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.4%	0.7%
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	32.9	33.8	33.4	33.4	34.1	35.6	0.1%	2.6%	6.3%	3.6%	3.3%
Services	137.9	147.5	155.9	167.2	180.8	190.0	2.7%	-1.2%	0.0%	2.1%	4.4%
Government	141.3	141.5	142.7	146.3	150.6	153.6	7.0%	5.7%	7.2%	8.1%	5.1%
							0.1%	0.8%	2.5%	2.9%	2.0%
Nonagricultural Wages (millions)	11,131	11,536	12,271	13,148	14,275	15,308					
Average Monthly Wage	1,463	1,501	1,549	1,585	1,644	1,710	3.6%	6.4%	7.1%	8.6%	7.2%
Adjusted for Inflation (Real Wages)	1,436	1,422	1,409	1,375	1,353	1,350	2.6%	3.2%	2.3%	3.7%	4.0%
							-1.0%	-0.9%	-2.4%	-1.6%	-0.2%
p=preliminary											
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.											

Table 7
1990 Nonagricultural Employment in Utah
By District, County and Major Industry

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communications, & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government
State Total	723,629	8,602	27,836	107,096	42,274	172,385	34,136	180,750	150,550
Bear River	43,706	14	1,423	16,542	919	7,803	879	5,670	10,456
Box Elder	15,161	13	462	8,084	292	2,713	262	1,242	2,093
Cache	28,179	0	961	8,452	616	5,017	588	4,374	8,171
Rich	366	1	0	6	11	73	29	54	192
Wasatch Front	505,991	3,026	19,998	70,538	33,075	123,102	28,155	123,266	104,831
North	126,829	43	4,723	18,951	4,528	28,597	3,492	26,479	40,016
Davis	59,738	35	2,549	7,523	2,418	14,072	1,297	10,298	21,546
Morgan	1,000	0	67	210	9	344	18	50	302
Weber	66,091	8	2,107	11,218	2,101	14,181	2,177	16,131	18,168
South	379,162	2,983	15,275	51,587	28,547	94,505	24,663	96,787	64,815
Salt Lake	368,698	2,754	14,885	50,579	28,292	93,170	24,529	95,613	58,876
Tooele	10,464	229	390	1,008	255	1,335	134	1,174	5,939
Mountainland	104,405	150	3,648	14,627	2,874	24,499	3,384	38,780	16,443
Summit	7,989	111	383	417	266	1,968	1,038	2,697	1,109
Utah	93,884	39	2,989	14,089	2,518	21,930	2,275	35,383	14,661
Wasatch	2,532	0	276	121	90	601	71	700	673
Central	15,051	570	692	1,864	1,303	3,518	337	2,076	4,691
Juab	1,763	106	108	250	28	490	26	293	462
Millard	3,456	153	243	222	707	707	68	447	909
Piute	189	1	0	29	12	19	5	8	115
Saunpete	4,135	0	141	864	125	824	98	423	1,660
Sevier	4,965	310	160	422	421	1,396	140	846	1,270
Wayne	543	0	40	77	10	82	0	59	275
Southwestern	26,695	280	1,206	2,635	1,541	7,532	821	6,248	6,432
Beaver	1,280	0	30	81	148	370	35	139	477
Garfield	1,474	7	23	209	60	188	22	506	459
Iron	7,609	157	215	723	412	2,064	209	1,487	2,342
Kane	1,569	10	21	62	53	493	37	417	476
Washington	14,763	106	917	1,560	868	4,417	518	3,699	2,678
Uintah Basin	10,719	1,609	300	346	1,024	2,300	247	1,866	3,027
Daggett	333	0	2	12	30	18	0	80	191
Duchesne	3,669	448	101	139	397	796	136	439	1,213
Uintah	6,717	1,161	197	195	597	1,486	111	1,347	1,623
Southeastern	17,062	2,953	569	544	1,538	3,631	313	2,844	4,670
Carbon	7,644	1,359	142	288	466	1,763	165	1,441	2,020
Emery	3,627	1,000	268	13	765	437	43	282	819
Grand	2,431	168	70	51	124	879	73	494	572
San Juan	3,360	426	89	192	183	552	32	627	1,259

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Table 8
1990 Labor Force, Employed and Unemployed Persons
By District and County

Planning District and County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Unemployed Number	Rate
State Total	792,005	758,007	33,998	4.3%
Bear River	49,700	47,701	1,999	4.0%
Box Elder	16,783	16,049	734	4.4%
Cache	32,114	30,867	1,247	3.9%
Rich	803	785	18	2.2%
Wasatch Front	524,172	502,491	21,681	4.1%
North	155,459	148,131	7,328	4.7%
Davis	79,339	76,113	3,226	4.1%
Morgan	1,648	1,551	97	5.9%
Weber	74,472	70,467	4,005	5.4%
South	368,713	354,360	14,353	3.9%
Salt Lake	357,308	343,560	13,748	3.8%
Tooele	11,405	10,800	605	5.3%
Mountainland	130,851	125,731	5,120	3.9%
Summit	8,493	8,012	481	5.7%
Utah	117,656	113,329	4,327	3.7%
Wasatch	4,702	4,390	312	6.6%
Central	20,842	19,487	1,355	6.5%
Juab	2,021	1,891	130	6.4%
Millard	5,197	4,980	217	4.2%
Piute	374	331	43	11.5%
Sanpete	6,206	5,648	558	9.0%
Sevier	6,041	5,710	331	5.5%
Wayne	1,003	927	76	7.6%
Southwestern	34,818	33,167	1,651	4.7%
Beaver	1,940	1,846	94	4.8%
Garfield	1,509	1,352	157	10.4%
Iron	9,276	8,861	415	4.5%
Kane	2,522	2,370	152	6.0%
Washington	19,571	18,738	833	4.3%
Uintah Basin	12,838	11,972	866	6.7%
Daggett	456	449	7	1.5%
Duchesne	4,462	4,105	357	8.0%
Uintah	7,920	7,418	502	6.3%
Southeastern	18,784	17,458	1,326	7.1%
Carbon	8,193	7,666	527	6.4%
Emery	3,543	3,263	280	7.9%
Grand	3,088	2,867	221	7.2%
San Juan	3,960	3,662	298	7.5%
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security Labor Market Information Services 3/1/91				

Table 9
Utah's Major Nonagricultural Private Sector Employers
Ranked by Employment Size
December 1991

Rank	Firm Name	Approximate Employment
1	Brigham Young University	10,000
2	Thiokol Corporation	7,000
3	Smith's Food King	6,500
4	Delta Airlines	4,500
5	Pacific Corp.	4,000
6	Hercules	3,500
7	ZCMI	3,500
8	Albertsons	3,500
9	Matrixx Marketing	3,000
10	Kennecott Mining	3,000
11	Basic Manufacturing & Technology	3,000
12	LDS Hospital	2,500
13	U.S. West Communications	2,500
14	Unisys Corp.	2,500
15	WordPerfect	2,500
16	Sears Roebuck & Company	2,500
17	Healthtrust, Inc.	2,000
18	K Mart	2,000
19	Utah Valley Regional Medical Cntr	2,000
20	Shopko Stores	2,000
21	McKay-Dee Hospital	2,000
22	First Security Bank of Utah	2,000
23	Zions First National Bank	2,000
24	Primary Children's Medical Center	1,500
25	American Express Company	1,500
26	Union Pacific Railroad	1,500
27	FHP of Utah	1,500
28	Fred Meyer Incorporated	1,500
29	Intermountain Employment	1,500
30	7-Eleven Stores	1,500
31	JC Penney Company	1,500
32	SOS Service	1,500
33	NuSkin International	1,500
34	Harmon City	1,500
35	Morton International	1,500
36	Holy Cross Hospital	1,500
37	O.C. Tanner Manufacturing	1,500
38	United Parcel Service	1,500
39	Mountain Fuel Supply	1,500
40	Professional Restaurants Management	1,500
41	Pizza Hut	1,500
42	First Security Service Co.	1,500
43	Abbott Laboratories	1,000
44	Mervyn's	1,000
45	PST Vans Inc.	1,000
46	JB's Restaurants	1,000
47	Novell, Inc.	1,000
48	Deseret Industries	1,000
49	Newspaper Agency Corp.	1,000
50	Nordstrom, Inc.	1,000

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Table 10
Utah's Major Nonagricultural Employers
Ranked by Employment Size
December 1991

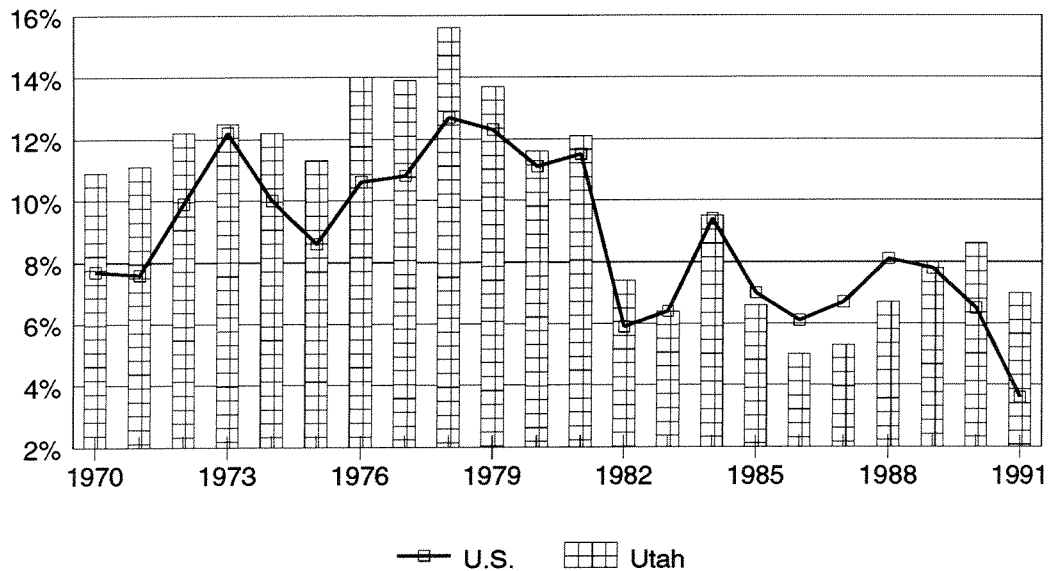
Rank	Firm Name	Approximate Employment
1	University of Utah	13,000
2	Hill Air Force Base	12,000
3	Brigham Young University	10,000
4	Granite School District	7,500
5	Thiokol Corporation	7,000
6	Jordan School District	6,500
7	Smith's Food King	6,500
8	U.S. Treasury Dept.	6,000
9	Utah State University	5,000
10	Utah Social Services	4,500
11	Davis School District	4,500
12	Delta Airlines	4,500
13	U.S. Post Office	4,000
14	Salt Lake County	4,000
15	Pacific Corp.	4,000
16	Hercules	3,500
17	ZCMI	3,500
18	Alpine School District	3,500
19	Albertsons	3,500
20	Tooele Army Depot	3,500
21	Matrixx Marketing	3,000
22	Salt Lake School District	3,000
23	Kennecott Mining	3,000
24	Basic Manufacturing & Technology	3,000
25	LDS Hospital	2,500
26	U.S. West Communications	2,500
27	Weber School District	2,500
28	Salt Lake City Corp.	2,500
29	Unisys Corp.	2,500
30	WordPerfect	2,500
31	Sears Roebuck & Company	2,500
32	Healthtrust, Inc.	2,000
33	K Mart	2,000
34	Utah Valley Regional Medical Cntr	2,000
35	Shopko Stores	2,000
36	U.S. Defense Depot-Ogden	2,000
37	U.S. Forest Service	2,000
38	McKay-Dee Hospital	2,000
39	U.S. Veterans Administration Hosp.	2,000
40	Utah Dept. of Transportation	2,000
41	First Security Bank of Utah	2,000
42	Zions First National Bank	2,000
43	Primary Children's Medical Center	1,500
44	Nebo School District	1,500
45	American Express Company	1,500
46	Union Pacific Railroad	1,500
47	Utah State Corrections	1,500
48	FHP of Utah	1,500
49	Fred Meyer Incorporated	1,500
50	Intermountain Employment	1,500
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.		

PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income is defined as all income received by all residents of an area. The statistical series comprising the components of total personal income, by area and by year, constitute the most extensive body of consistent economic information available for the nation, states, counties, and metropolitan areas. This entire data series was developed and is maintained by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Utah Department of Employment Security assists BEA in this activity by providing wage and employment data by industry for the state and its counties.

Utah's 1991 total personal income (TPI) is forecast to be \$25.9 billion, up 7 percent from the 1990 total. As Table 11 and Figure 10 show, Utah's TPI increased more rapidly than that of the United States through the 1970's. And, from 1980 through 1984, the yearly rates of growth were nearly identical. But Utah's economic slump from 1985 to 1988 retarded its TPI growth while the national growth rate continued its steady progress. In contrast, the relative strength of Utah's present economic expansion is clearly reflected in the 1989 through 1991 TPI growth comparisons. Utah's 1989 TPI growth was the same (7.6) as that of the U.S.; but in 1990 the U.S. increase fell to 6.5, while Utah's jumped to 8.6 percent. And in 1991 the U.S. TPI growth plummeted to 3.5 percent while Utah's dropped only slightly to 7.0 percent.

Figure 10
Utah and United States
Personal Income Growth Rates: 1970-91

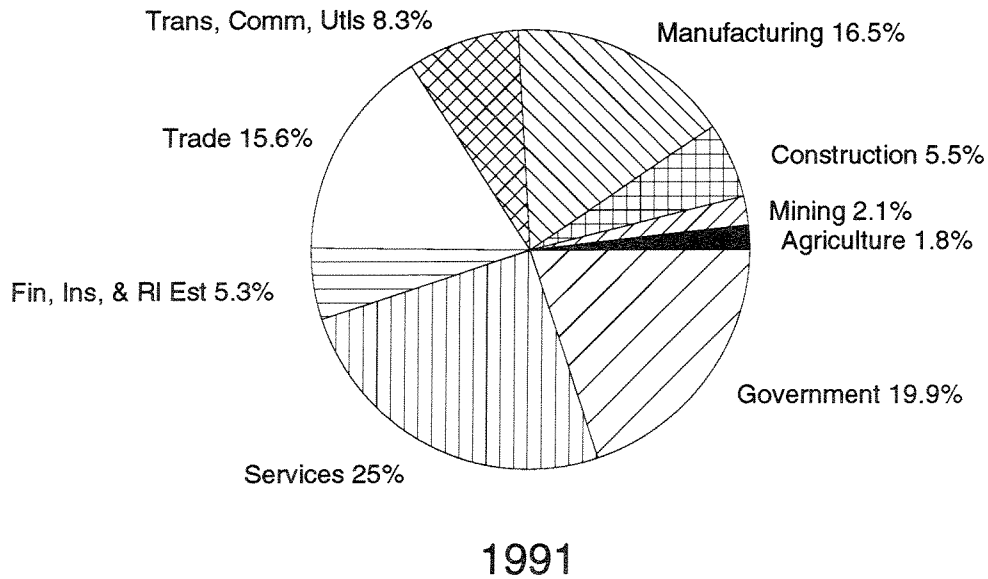
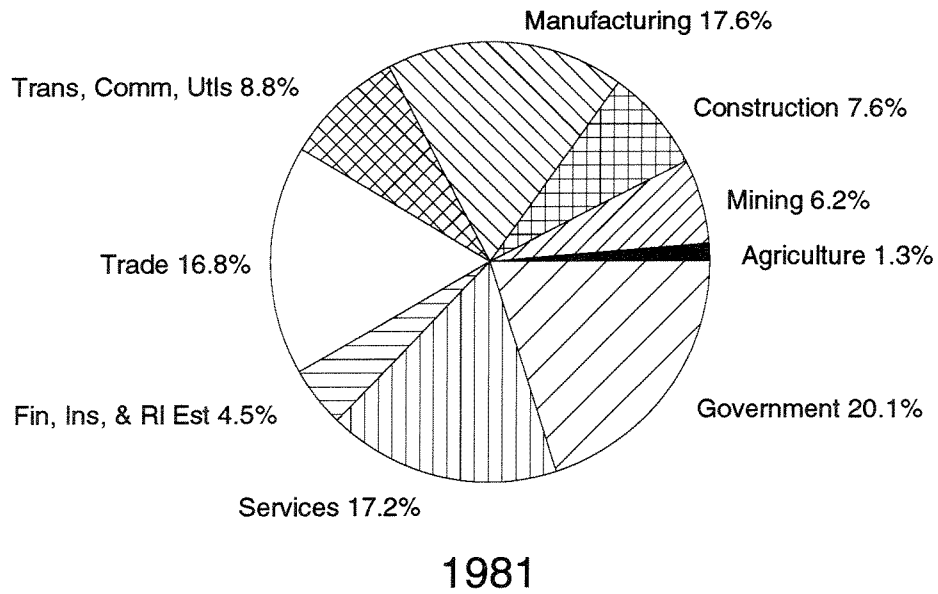


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
and Utah Economic Coordinating Committee

Components of Personal Income

The largest single component of total personal income is "Earnings by Place of Work." As depicted in Table 12, this portion consists of the total earnings from both farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. It may also be viewed as the combined total of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income--both farm and nonfarm.

Figure 11
Utah's Distribution of Earnings Income
by Industry for 1981 and 1991



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
and Ut. Dept. of Employment Security

In 1991, earnings by place of work was \$19.7 billion, representing 76 percent of TPI. Approximately 10 percent of this figure was proprietors' income, while 90 percent was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings (\$19.4 billion) was 98 percent of total earnings; farm income was only 2 percent. Private sector nonfarm industries accounted for 80 percent of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 20 percent.

The other components of TPI are (1) dividends, interest and rent (DIR), and (2) transfer payments. In 1991, DIR amounted to \$3.5 billion, and transfer payments were \$3.8 billion. These two components, plus "Earnings by Place of Residence," constitute TPI.

Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States can be observed in Table 12. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah DIR (dividends, interest and rent) comprise a somewhat smaller (13.8 vs. 17.4 percent) share of TPI than the national figure. Thus, Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings. The problem with this is that Utah's average wage is only 85 percent of the U.S. average. Due to these two factors, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than that of the U.S.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the recession periods, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31 percent of Utah's total earnings. By 1991 that share had dropped to 24 percent. This means that service-producing industries (including government) correspondingly increased their importance--from 67 percent of total earnings in 1980 to nearly 75 percent in 1991. These comparisons reflect the continuing historical shift from goods-producing to service-producing jobs in the state's economy. Similar shifts have been experienced nationally.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 25 percent of earnings; government (including military) contributes 20 percent; manufacturing accounts for nearly 17 percent; and trade produces nearly 16 percent of Utah's total earnings. Following these are transportation/communications/utilities at 9 percent, construction and finance/insurance/real estate both at 5 percent, and mining at 2 percent of earnings. Agriculture and agricultural services make up the remaining 2 percent. Figure 11 illustrates these industrial shares of earnings for Utah for 1981 and 1991.

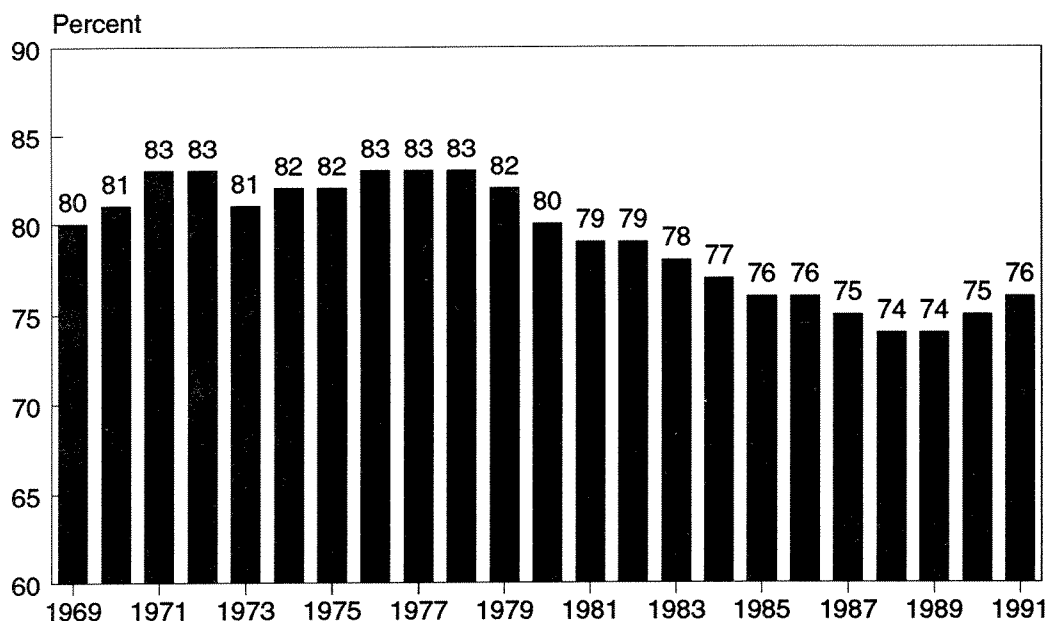
Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population as of July 1 of that year. Utah's 1991 per capita personal income (PCI) is estimated at approximately \$14,600. From 1980 to 1991, Utah's real (inflation-adjusted) PCI has increased \$900, compared to the \$1700 increase in the United States' real PCI.

Utah's 1990 per capita personal income of \$13,993 was only 75 percent of the national PCI and ranked 48th among the 50 states. Because Utah's population has a large number of children (the result of many years of high birth rates), these PCI comparisons portray Utah as a low-income state. However, per capita income based on 1990 census adult population figures improves Utah's picture considerably--Utah's per capita income by this measure is 88 percent of the national figure. Similarly, Utah also compares more favorably to the rest of the U.S. when using household income data. Total personal income per household in 1990 in Utah was \$45,000, which is 89 percent of the nation's \$50,700.

During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 81 and 83 percent of the United States PCI. However, as shown in Figure 12, from 1978 to 1988 this parameter dropped 9 percentage points--from 83 to 74 percent. But 1990 and 1991 both saw improvements in this comparison--the 1991 figure stands at 76.2 percent, which is the highest level since 1985. Utah's PCI for 1988-91 is also shown in Table 12.

Figure 12
Utah Per Capita Personal Income
as a Percent of U.S.: 1969-1991



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

County Personal Income

Total personal income and per capita personal income at the county level is currently available from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis through 1989. Two of Utah's counties posted double-digit 1989-90 growth in total personal income, those counties were Washington and Iron. Not surprisingly, counties with substantial TPI increases tended to experience relatively large employment increases too.

With few exceptions, the per capita income estimates in northern Utah's counties are considerably higher than those of the rest of the state. Summit County's \$18,480 leads Utah; San Juan County's \$7,510 is lowest. Interestingly, Carbon and Daggett are the only counties outside the northern Utah group with PCI's greater than the state average. The 1990 per capita income of the United States, at \$17,731, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit. Table 13 presents county and planning district TPI and PCI estimates for 1988 through 1989.

Table 11
Total Personal Income
Utah and U.S.
1969-1991

	Utah Total Personal Income (millions)	U.S. Total Personal Income (millions)	Utah Growth Rates	U.S. Growth Rates	Per Capita Personal Income		Utah as Percent of U.S.
					Utah	U.S.	
1969	\$3,169	\$766,522	--	--	\$3,026	\$3,808	79.5
1970	\$3,513	\$825,534	10.9%	7.7%	\$3,297	\$4,051	81.4
1971	\$3,904	\$888,536	11.1%	7.6%	\$3,547	\$4,296	82.6
1972	\$4,380	\$976,181	12.2%	9.9%	\$3,861	\$4,665	82.8
1973	\$4,928	\$1,095,289	12.5%	12.2%	\$4,217	\$5,182	81.4
1974	\$5,530	\$1,204,899	12.2%	10.0%	\$4,613	\$5,648	81.7
1975	\$6,155	\$1,308,482	11.3%	8.6%	\$4,988	\$6,073	82.1
1976	\$7,014	\$1,447,002	14.0%	10.6%	\$5,513	\$6,651	82.9
1977	\$7,987	\$1,602,863	13.9%	10.8%	\$6,068	\$7,294	83.2
1978	\$9,230	\$1,806,968	15.6%	12.7%	\$6,766	\$8,136	83.2
1979	\$10,490	\$2,028,510	13.7%	12.3%	\$7,407	\$9,033	82.0
1980	\$11,710	\$2,254,076	11.6%	11.1%	\$7,952	\$9,919	80.2
1981	\$13,125	\$2,514,231	12.1%	11.5%	\$8,661	\$10,957	79.0
1982	\$14,091	\$2,663,432	7.4%	5.9%	\$9,042	\$11,497	78.6
1983	\$14,998	\$2,834,385	6.4%	6.4%	\$9,403	\$12,123	77.6
1984	\$16,426	\$3,101,163	9.5%	9.4%	\$10,124	\$13,149	77.0
1985	\$17,512	\$3,317,545	6.6%	7.0%	\$10,658	\$13,942	76.4
1986	\$18,391	\$3,519,364	5.0%	6.1%	\$11,059	\$14,654	75.5
1987	\$19,370	\$3,754,577	5.3%	6.7%	\$11,543	\$15,494	74.5
1988	\$20,666	\$4,058,796	6.7%	8.1%	\$12,231	\$16,598	73.7
1989	\$22,287	\$4,376,369	7.8%	7.8%	\$13,065	\$17,731	73.7
1990	\$24,199	\$4,662,698	8.6%	6.5%	\$13,993	\$18,691	74.9
1991	\$25,900	\$4,824,200	7.0%	3.5%	\$14,600	\$19,135	76.3
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.							

Table 12
Components of Utah Total Personal Income
1988 to 1991

	1988 (Millions)	1989 (Millions)	1990 (Millions)	1991 (Millions)	88-89 Change	89-90 Change	90-91 Change	Percentage Utah Distribution	1990 U.S. Distribution	1991 Utah Distributions
Total Personal Income	\$20,666	\$22,287	\$24,199	\$25,900	7.8%	8.6%	7.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Earnings by Place of Work	15,783	16,938	18,375	19,730	7.3%	8.5%	7.4%	75.9%	72.5%	76.2%
Less Personal Cont. for Social Ins.	943	1,041	1,128	1,232	10.4%	8.4%	9.2%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
Plus Residential Adjustment	81	88	97	102	8.6%	10.4%	5.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Equals: Earnings by Residence	14,921	15,986	17,343	18,600	7.1%	8.5%	7.2%	71.7%	67.6%	71.8%
Plus Dividends, Interest and Rent	2,704	3,085	3,329	3,475	14.1%	7.9%	4.4%	13.8%	17.4%	13.4%
Plus Transfer Payments	3,041	3,216	3,526	3,825	5.8%	9.6%	8.5%	14.6%	15.0%	14.8%
Components of Earnings										
Wages and Salaries	15,783	16,938	18,375	19,730	7.3%	8.5%	7.4%	75.9%	72.5%	76.2%
Other Labor Income	12,907	13,830	15,003	16,146	7.2%	8.5%	7.6%	62.0%	58.3%	62.3%
Proprietors' Income	1,155	1,267	1,381	1,499	9.7%	9.0%	8.5%	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%
Farm	1,721	1,841	1,991	2,085	7.0%	8.1%	4.7%	8.2%	8.6%	8.0%
Nonfarm	222	230	272	261	3.5%	18.1%	-4.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
	1,499	1,611	1,719	1,824	7.5%	6.7%	6.1%	7.1%	7.6%	7.0%
Earnings by Industry										
Farm	15,783	16,938	18,375	19,730	7.3%	8.5%	7.4%	75.9%	72.5%	100.0%
Nonfarm	267	274	317	308	2.7%	15.6%	-2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%
Private Sector	15,516	16,664	18,058	19,422	7.4%	8.4%	7.6%	74.6%	71.2%	98.4%
Ag. Services	12,291	13,253	14,407	15,501	7.8%	8.7%	7.6%	59.5%	59.7%	78.6%
Mining	46	49	54	55	6.6%	9.3%	3.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Construction	332	342	375	405	2.9%	9.8%	7.8%	1.6%	0.8%	2.1%
Manufacturing	893	936	991	1,080	4.8%	5.9%	9.0%	4.1%	4.3%	5.5%
Trans., Commun., & Publ. Util.	2,684	2,858	3,067	3,255	6.5%	7.3%	6.1%	12.7%	13.8%	16.5%
Trade Wholesale	1,333	1,448	1,544	1,643	8.7%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	4.8%	8.3%
Trade Retail	992	1,101	1,153	1,239	11.0%	4.7%	7.4%	4.8%	4.6%	6.3%
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	1,497	1,610	1,755	1,835	7.6%	9.0%	4.5%	7.3%	6.7%	9.3%
Services	880	906	948	1,044	3.0%	4.6%	10.1%	3.9%	5.1%	5.3%
Govt (Incl. Military)	3,636	4,002	4,520	4,945	10.1%	12.9%	9.4%	18.7%	19.2%	25.1%
Federal, Civilian	3,225	3,411	3,651	3,921	5.8%	7.0%	7.4%	15.1%	11.5%	19.9%
Military	1,090	1,177	1,228	1,299	8.0%	4.3%	5.7%	5.1%	2.4%	6.6%
State and Local	210	217	226	246	3.5%	4.1%	8.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
	1,926	2,017	2,197	2,377	4.7%	8.9%	8.2%	9.1%	8.1%	12.0%
Per Capita Personal Income	\$12,231	\$13,065	\$13,993	\$14,600	6.8%	7.1%	4.3%			
Population (Thousands)	1,690	1,706	1,729	1,775	0.9%	1.3%	2.7%			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 1991.

Table 13
Total and Per Capita Personal Income
by County and Multi-County District

	Total Personal Income (Millions)			Per Capita Personal Income		
	1988	1989	% chg	1988	1989	% chg
Bear River	1,267.8	1,362.0	7.4	11,900	12,670	6.5
Box Elder	509.1	532.6	4.6	14,010	14,590	4.1
Cache	735.4	805.4	9.5	10,740	11,630	8.3
Rich	23.3	24.0	3.0	13,330	13,790	3.5
Wasatch Front	14,362.2	15,458.7	7.6	13,220	14,110	6.7
North	4,345.3	4,676.4	7.6	12,560	13,390	6.6
Davis	2,150.1	2,331.4	8.4	11,710	12,530	7.0
Morgan	70.3	73.0	3.8	13,100	13,420	2.4
Weber	2,124.9	2,272.0	6.9	13,530	14,410	6.5
South	10,016.9	10,782.3	7.6	13,530	14,450	6.8
Salt Lake	9,665.7	10,409.9	7.7	13,540	14,460	6.8
Tooele	351.2	372.4	6.0	13,250	14,070	6.2
Mountainland	2,836.1	3,103.5	9.4	10,170	10,960	7.8
Summit	254.1	278.5	9.6	17,750	18,480	4.1
Utah	2,473.6	2,712.7	9.7	9,710	10,510	8.2
Wasatch	108.4	112.3	3.6	11,050	11,240	1.7
Central	526.8	558.7	6.1	10,130	10,700	5.6
Juab	53.5	57.3	7.1	9,240	9,730	5.3
Millard	123.7	130.1	5.2	10,950	11,470	4.7
Piute	12.7	13.1	3.1	9,670	9,980	3.2
Sanpete	152.4	158.9	4.3	9,540	9,920	4.0
Sevier	163.6	178.6	9.2	10,630	11,570	8.8
Wayne	20.9	20.7	-1.0	9,450	9,400	-0.5
Southwestern	759.4	844.9	11.3	9,610	10,350	7.7
Beaver	50.6	55.1	8.9	10,580	11,540	9.1
Garfield	44.9	48.9	8.9	11,290	12,200	8.1
Iron	180.6	202.1	11.9	9,000	9,890	9.9
Kane	52.8	56.2	6.4	10,090	10,760	6.6
Washington	430.5	482.6	12.1	9,580	10,220	6.7
Uintah Basin	367.7	382.1	3.9	10,080	10,730	6.4
Daggett	9.6	10.2	6.2	13,680	15,660	14.5
Duchesne	136.6	143.4	5.0	10,410	11,210	7.7
Uintah	221.5	228.5	3.2	9,770	10,300	5.4
Southeastern	545.9	577.2	5.7	10,730	11,490	7.1
Carbon	275.0	289.5	5.3	13,050	14,170	8.6
Emery	102.0	109.2	7.1	9,740	10,450	7.3
Grand	79.5	83.7	5.3	11,750	12,470	6.1
San Juan	89.4	94.8	6.0	7,110	7,510	5.6
State Total	20,666	22,287	7.8	12,231	13,065	6.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1991.

Table 14
Personal Income Trends
Utah and U.S.

		1981	1986	1991	Average Annual Change*			Percent of U.S. Total		
					1981-86	1986-91	1981-91	1981	1986	1991
Population (Thousands)										
U.S.	229,457	240,162	252,120		0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Utah	1,515	1,663	1,775		1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	0.66%	0.69%	0.70%
Total Personal Income (Billions)										
U.S.	\$2,514.2	\$3,519.4	\$4,824.2		7.0%	6.5%	6.7%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Utah	\$13.1	\$18.4	\$25.9		7.0%	7.1%	7.1%	0.52%	0.52%	0.54%
Per Capita Personal Income										
U.S.	\$10,957	\$14,654	\$19,135		6.0%	5.5%	5.7%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Utah	\$8,661	\$11,059	\$14,600		5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	79.0%	75.5%	76.3%
* Compounded Annually.										
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census. Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.										

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

The Gross State Product (GSP) is the gross market value of the final goods and services produced by the labor and property located within a state. It includes the value of all the capital produced without making allowances for capital depreciation. The national counterpart to the GSP is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares GSP estimates for 61 industries. For each industry, four main elements comprise GSP: compensation of employees; proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption allowances; indirect business tax and nontax liability; and other, mainly capital-related charges.

GSP estimates are available in both current and constant 1982 dollars. Current-dollar GSP estimates reflect changes in the command over resources associated with production and are particularly useful for analyzing the different regional effects of large changes in relative output prices, such as the changes in energy and agriculture prices during the 1970s and the 1980s. Constant-dollar GSP estimates reflect changes in the physical volume useful for comparing regional trends in labor productivity or for projecting the volume of industrial output.

The constant-dollars GSP estimates are based on national price deflators by industry. Therefore, constant-dollar industry estimates do not reflect the variations in regional prices. Particularly affected are the energy, construction, real estate, and state and local government sectors. At some point, the BEA may be able to develop state price data to improve the accuracy of constant-dollar estimates.

In 1988, the BEA first produced GSP figures for the years 1967 through 1986. The information currently available includes revised data for years 1977 through 1986, and new data for 1987 through 1989. These are comprehensive measures of production, useful for research and comparative state studies. (See Table 15).

1989 GSP

In 1989, Utah's GSP had grown to \$28.1 billion. This was about one-half of 1 percent of total U.S. GSP. Although the value of Utah's production ranked 35th in the nation, its population also ranked 35th. Because Utah has more of its population under age 18 than any other state, it ranks low in per capita GSP, 44th. Utah's per capita GSP was \$16,492 while the U.S. average was \$20,925. (See Table 16).

GSP Growth

Utah's GSP growth rate was above the U.S. average between 1977 and 1989, ranking 17th in growth among the 50 states. The state's average annual rate of growth was 8.9 percent, while the national average was 8.4 percent. In the Rocky Mountain Region, the state's 8.9 percent rate of growth exceeded Colorado's 8.6 percent, Idaho's 7.4 percent, Montana's 6.2 percent, and Wyoming's 6 percent.

Between 1977 and 1984, Utah's annual rate of growth exceeded the nation's average. In 1984 however, the state began to experience economic slowdown and out-migration, and in 1985 its 7 percent annual rate of growth matched the U.S. average. Between 1985 and 1988, Utah's rate lagged behind the nation in GSP growth. In 1989, as the state's economy began to rebound, the two annual rates of growth were equal at 6.4 percent. It is expected that Utah's GSP has increased more rapidly than the nation's in 1990 and 1991. Utah's economy has grown in spite of the current national recession.

In real terms, Utah's GSP declined twice during the 12 year period: in 1982 during the national recession, and in 1987 when the state experienced its own economic downturn. Overall, Utah's real average annual growth rate was 3.4 percent, while the national average was 2.9 percent. (See Table 17).

Industry Composition

In 1989, Services was the state's largest industry in terms of GSP value. Of total GSP, Services contributed 17.5 percent. Following Services, Utah's 1989 GSP was comprised of: Manufacturing, 16.5 percent; Government, 15.5 percent; FIRE (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate), 14.6 percent; Transportation, Communications and Public

Utilities (TCPU), 12.4 percent; Retail Trade, 9.5 percent; Wholesale Trade, 6.3 percent; Construction, 3.9 percent; Mining, 2.1 percent; and finally, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1.8 percent. GSP by industry, and each industry's share of GSP may be found in Table 18. (See Figure 13 also).

As a share of total GSP, declines were experienced by Mining, Construction, Agriculture, Retail and Wholesale Trades and Government. Increases were in the Services, TCPU, FIRE, and Manufacturing industries. While these changes generally reflect the national trend toward a more service-oriented economy, these figures alone are not necessarily indicative of the future for other industries. For example, Construction in Utah has experienced the strongest employment growth during 1991.

Although Government's share of total GSP fluctuated between 1977 and 1989, it ended .7 percent lower, at 15.5 percent. The change was primarily a result of lower Federal Civilian figures, while the Federal Military and State and Local were basically unchanged.

Utah's mining industry, the smallest of the 10 major industries in 1989, has been hard hit by changes in the world's energy market. In 1977, Mining comprised 5.1 percent of total GSP. By 1989, that share had dropped to 2.1 percent. In current dollars, Mining GSP dropped from \$520 million in 1977 to \$509 million in 1989.

Industry Growth

Because industry-specific deflators are used to calculate real GSP, comparisons of growth in nominal terms and growth in real terms lead to different results. In nominal terms, Services ranks first with 12.3 percent growth. In real terms however, Services' 4.6 percent growth follows Manufacturing's 6.2 percent, TCPU's 5.7 percent, and Wholesale Trade's 5.5 percent. Again, the figures in real terms are not without regional accuracy problems, and therefore comparisons may not be conclusive. The Services industry in Utah, for example, exhibited stronger employment growth than the Manufacturing industry between 1977 and 1989. Services employment grew 101 percent, while Manufacturing employment grew 38 percent. Industry growth in current and constant dollars can be found in Table 19. Further delineations of the industries can be found in Table 20.

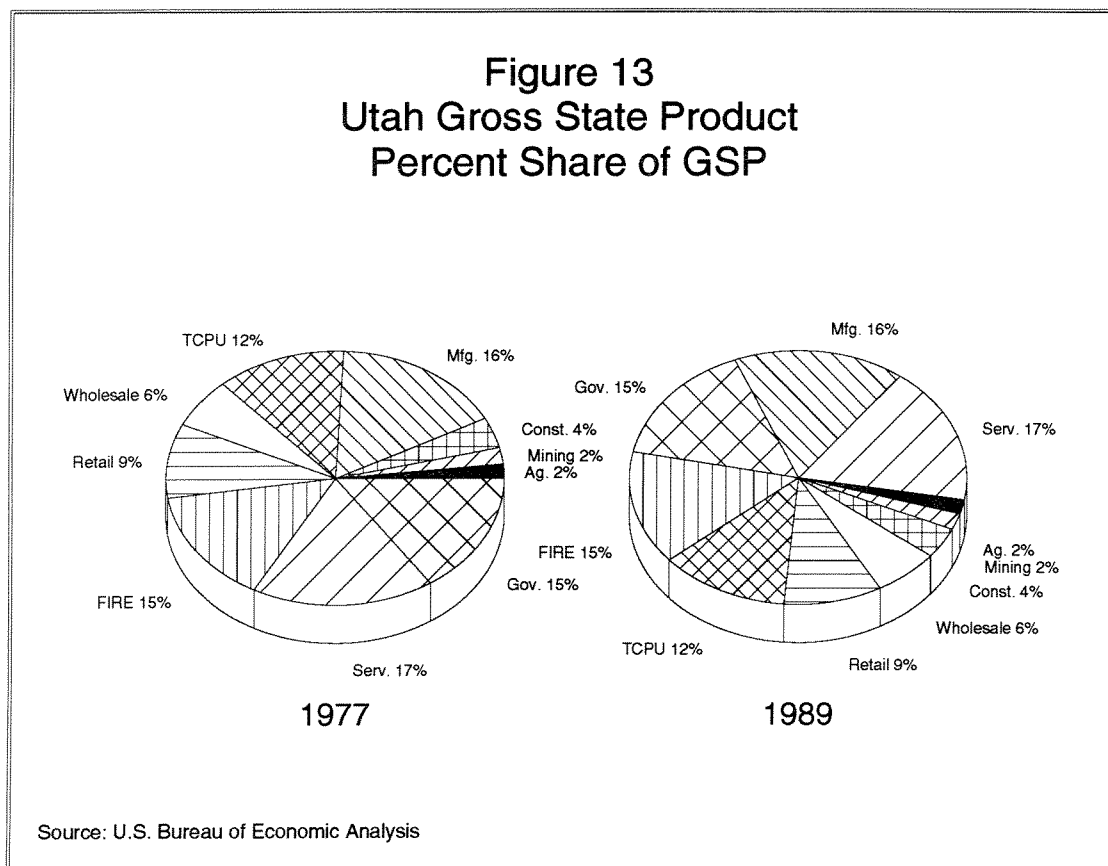


Table 15
Gross State Product by State
1977-1989

Region/State	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
New England	103,310	115,312	127,430	139,362	154,204	163,800	181,746	205,160	224,466	247,849	274,642	301,104	311,942
Connecticut	29,822	33,219	36,695	39,928	44,233	46,872	52,286	59,084	64,160	70,577	78,420	85,651	88,863
Maine	7,648	8,590	9,554	10,337	11,280	12,052	13,271	14,758	16,008	17,660	19,898	22,129	23,474
Massachusetts	49,004	54,301	59,647	65,552	72,464	76,870	85,123	96,515	105,883	116,364	128,115	140,793	144,791
New Hampshire	6,285	7,368	8,440	9,336	10,521	11,530	13,135	14,855	16,698	19,209	21,831	23,812	24,504
Rhode Island	7,112	7,814	8,597	9,282	10,187	10,611	11,479	12,775	13,816	15,252	16,532	17,897	18,807
Vermont	3,440	4,019	4,498	4,926	5,520	5,864	6,453	7,173	7,901	8,786	9,846	10,821	11,502
Mideast	388,887	427,766	464,836	500,342	551,617	584,056	636,663	703,472	761,233	820,984	889,160	971,895	1,026,195
Delaware	5,623	6,097	6,544	7,040	7,710	8,297	9,098	9,963	10,756	11,449	12,823	14,275	15,418
DC	14,818	16,646	17,778	18,857	20,182	21,393	23,426	26,122	29,307	30,665	33,486	36,759	39,363
Maryland	34,144	37,918	41,300	44,352	49,364	52,225	57,889	64,461	70,855	77,385	84,623	92,707	99,074
New Jersey	66,396	73,756	81,051	88,594	98,239	106,422	118,658	132,825	144,978	158,745	174,714	193,034	203,375
New York	169,215	184,528	199,492	215,239	238,885	254,991	277,996	306,928	332,461	358,767	384,983	419,903	441,068
Pennsylvania	98,690	108,821	118,671	126,259	137,237	140,728	149,597	163,173	172,876	183,973	198,531	215,218	227,898
Great Lakes	389,173	433,274	468,697	481,752	521,929	525,453	559,353	622,684	660,968	700,746	742,568	802,069	849,141
Illinois	114,966	127,181	137,616	143,523	156,170	159,460	167,222	187,006	197,379	208,310	222,079	241,135	256,478
Indiana	48,176	53,879	58,404	59,633	64,706	64,455	68,086	76,455	80,359	85,223	91,231	98,243	105,314
Michigan	88,577	98,489	104,587	103,968	110,963	108,267	117,829	131,389	143,285	153,217	160,930	172,653	181,827
Ohio	97,331	108,574	117,863	121,552	132,747	133,893	143,468	158,529	167,648	177,159	186,385	201,478	211,545
Wisconsin	40,123	45,150	50,228	53,075	57,343	59,377	62,748	69,306	72,296	76,836	81,943	88,559	93,978
Plains	148,907	168,914	189,076	199,337	222,457	228,339	237,253	265,905	278,318	289,715	305,244	325,025	348,523
Iowa	26,598	30,335	33,423	35,023	39,007	37,805	36,752	41,184	41,680	42,924	44,659	47,558	52,574
Kansas	20,593	23,210	26,694	28,297	31,742	33,549	35,186	38,642	40,716	41,777	43,956	46,615	48,829
Minnesota	35,862	40,543	45,555	48,990	53,887	56,013	59,374	67,600	71,289	75,651	80,881	87,238	93,559
Missouri	41,476	46,742	51,416	53,325	58,825	61,358	66,342	74,272	79,461	84,335	89,168	94,932	100,081
Nebraska	13,760	15,514	17,366	18,325	20,935	21,373	21,554	24,316	25,341	25,705	26,611	28,518	31,115
North Dakota	5,418	6,601	7,715	8,333	10,357	10,369	10,133	10,972	10,762	10,001	10,193	10,042	11,231
South Dakota	5,200	5,970	6,907	7,045	7,703	7,873	7,911	8,920	9,070	9,323	9,777	10,123	11,135
Southeast	384,195	438,653	490,687	539,289	610,794	639,010	693,183	773,881	828,897	879,010	946,378	1,025,196	1,091,847
Alabama	25,978	29,731	33,004	35,179	39,607	40,602	44,105	49,060	52,712	55,778	59,547	64,059	67,886
Arkansas	14,795	17,285	19,075	20,334	23,031	23,712	25,190	28,666	29,792	31,015	32,708	35,130	37,169
Florida	64,140	74,590	85,142	95,727	109,668	117,197	131,150	146,957	161,750	176,588	194,884	212,761	226,964
Georgia	40,504	46,040	51,211	55,616	62,847	66,793	74,793	86,430	95,287	104,810	113,098	122,717	129,776
Kentucky	28,584	32,147	35,399	37,228	40,977	42,380	44,545	49,574	51,507	53,986	57,426	61,631	65,858
Louisiana	39,478	45,165	52,713	64,297	77,309	77,986	76,803	81,350	81,962	72,300	72,125	76,540	79,138
Mississippi	16,027	18,161	20,401	21,606	24,409	25,501	26,890	29,595	31,125	31,734	33,281	36,255	38,135
North Carolina	44,148	50,103	54,890	59,110	65,980	69,182	77,876	88,275	94,622	104,054	112,288	121,489	130,085
South Carolina	19,878	22,546	25,232	27,330	30,775	32,030	35,349	39,729	42,195	45,804	49,608	54,338	60,150
Tennessee	33,249	38,270	42,252	45,031	49,845	51,879	56,065	63,173	67,967	73,213	80,507	86,949	92,267
Virginia	42,781	48,295	53,390	58,401	65,590	70,245	78,633	87,900	96,008	105,511	115,881	126,668	136,497
West Virginia	14,633	16,322	17,978	19,430	20,755	21,503	21,783	23,173	23,970	24,217	25,025	26,660	27,922
Southwest	184,596	213,674	248,929	288,876	342,250	356,400	374,025	407,274	430,828	418,807	431,753	458,666	483,119
Arizona	18,918	22,558	26,868	29,676	32,895	33,548	37,691	43,845	49,312	54,269	58,480	62,375	65,306
New Mexico	10,196	11,901	14,101	16,670	19,598	19,835	20,523	23,005	23,516	22,273	23,039	24,263	25,414
Oklahoma	23,647	27,319	32,145	37,811	45,185	48,560	47,622	49,862	50,171	47,191	47,371	49,903	52,342
Texas	131,835	151,896	175,815	204,720	244,572	254,457	268,190	290,562	307,828	295,074	302,862	322,125	340,057
Rocky Mountain	53,508	63,122	72,692	82,223	93,551	97,998	103,341	112,139	116,822	116,887	120,178	126,730	134,873
Colorado	24,535	28,630	33,212	37,156	42,155	45,314	48,912	53,705	56,445	57,506	59,630	62,490	66,180
Idaho	6,929	8,213	8,954	9,666	10,390	10,376	11,243	12,077	12,547	12,664	13,599	14,830	16,339
Montana	6,383	7,610	8,554	9,466	10,601	11,061	11,379	11,753	11,460	11,497	11,771	12,178	13,104
Utah	10,116	11,839	13,493	15,033	17,185	18,018	19,499	21,988	23,525	23,985	24,622	26,450	28,135
Wyoming	5,545	6,830	8,480	10,903	13,219	13,228	12,307	12,617	12,846	11,235	10,557	10,782	11,115
Far West	288,490	334,603	375,278	412,573	456,580	476,094	519,993	580,321	626,595	675,070	735,855	802,711	873,693
California	224,134	258,181	288,244	319,321	356,864	374,086	409,384	459,905	500,538	539,307	589,311	642,309	697,381
Nevada	7,142	8,851	10,405	11,866	13,358	13,833	14,940	16,489	17,995	19,355	21,478	24,657	27,960
Oregon	21,885	25,485	28,696	30,205	31,430	31,141	33,403	36,434	38,205	40,438	43,563	47,881	52,118
Washington	35,329	42,086	47,933	51,180	54,928	57,035	62,267	67,493	69,857	75,970	81,503	87,864	96,233
Alaska	7,597	8,006	9,201	13,955	20,004	18,619	18,932	19,695	20,511	17,877	16,994	17,681	19,582
Hawaii	8,946	10,006	11,257	12,621	13,507	14,412	15,477	16,500	17,642	19,088	20,738	23,183	25,755
United States	1,957,608	2,213,331	2,458,084	2,670,330	2,986,892	3,104,181	3,339,966	3,707,032	3,966,280	4,186,032	4,483,510	4,854,260	5,164,671

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 16
Gross State Product Rankings by State

	1977 GSP (millions)	1989 GSP (millions)	Annual Rate of Change	Growth Rank	Percent of U.S. GSP	1989 GSP Size Rank	1989 Population (thousands)	Pop Rank	GSP Per Capita	Per Capita Rank
Alabama	\$25,978	\$67,886	8.3%	23	1.3%	23	4,030	22	\$16,845	42
Alaska	7,597	19,582	8.2%	27	0.4%	42	547	49	35,799	1
Arizona	18,918	65,306	10.9%	4	1.3%	26	3,622	24	18,030	36
Arkansas	14,795	37,169	8.0%	28	0.7%	33	2,346	33	15,844	48
California	224,134	697,381	9.9%	8	13.5%	1	29,218	1	23,868	8
Colorado	24,535	66,180	8.6%	21	1.3%	24	3,276	27	20,201	20
Connecticut	29,822	88,863	9.5%	12	1.7%	21	3,283	26	27,068	2
Delaware	5,623	15,418	8.8%	19	0.3%	45	658	46	23,432	10
Florida	64,140	226,964	11.1%	3	4.4%	6	12,638	4	17,959	37
Georgia	40,504	129,776	10.2%	6	2.5%	13	6,411	11	20,243	18
Hawaii	8,946	25,755	9.2%	16	0.5%	38	1,095	41	23,521	9
Idaho	6,929	16,339	7.4%	34	0.3%	44	994	43	16,438	45
Illinois	114,966	256,478	6.9%	39	5.0%	4	11,410	6	22,478	11
Indiana	48,176	105,314	6.7%	41	2.0%	14	5,524	14	19,065	30
Iowa	26,598	52,574	5.8%	49	1.0%	28	2,771	30	18,973	32
Kansas	20,593	48,829	7.5%	33	0.9%	31	2,473	32	19,745	23
Kentucky	28,584	65,858	7.2%	37	1.3%	25	3,677	23	17,911	38
Louisiana	39,478	79,138	6.0%	47	1.5%	22	4,253	21	18,608	35
Maine	7,648	23,474	9.8%	9	0.5%	41	1,220	38	19,241	28
Maryland	34,144	99,074	9.3%	15	1.9%	16	4,727	19	20,959	15
Massachusetts	49,004	144,791	9.4%	13	2.8%	10	6,016	13	24,068	7
Michigan	88,577	181,827	6.2%	46	3.5%	9	9,253	8	19,651	24
Minnesota	35,862	93,559	8.3%	24	1.8%	19	4,338	20	21,567	14
Mississippi	16,027	38,135	7.5%	32	0.7%	32	2,574	31	14,815	50
Missouri	41,476	100,081	7.6%	30	1.9%	15	5,096	15	19,639	25
Montana	6,383	13,104	6.2%	45	0.3%	46	800	44	16,380	46
Nebraska	13,760	31,115	7.0%	38	0.6%	34	1,575	36	19,756	22
Nevada	7,142	27,960	12.0%	1	0.5%	36	1,137	39	24,591	4
New Hampshire	6,285	24,504	12.0%	2	0.5%	40	1,105	40	22,176	13
New Jersey	66,396	203,375	9.8%	10	3.9%	8	7,726	9	26,323	3
New Mexico	10,196	25,414	7.9%	29	0.5%	39	1,504	37	16,898	41
New York	169,215	441,068	8.3%	25	8.5%	2	17,983	2	24,527	5
North Carolina	44,148	130,085	9.4%	14	2.5%	12	6,565	10	19,815	21
North Dakota	5,418	11,231	6.3%	44	0.2%	48	646	47	17,385	40
Ohio	97,331	211,545	6.7%	42	4.1%	7	10,829	7	19,535	26
Oklahoma	23,647	52,342	6.8%	40	1.0%	29	3,150	28	16,617	43
Oregon	21,885	52,118	7.5%	31	1.0%	30	2,791	29	18,674	34
Pennsylvania	98,690	227,898	7.2%	36	4.4%	5	11,866	5	19,206	29
Rhode Island	7,112	18,807	8.4%	22	0.4%	43	1,001	42	18,788	33
South Carolina	19,878	60,150	9.7%	11	1.2%	27	3,457	25	17,399	39
South Dakota	5,200	11,135	6.6%	43	0.2%	49	697	45	15,976	47
Tennessee	33,249	92,267	8.9%	18	1.8%	20	4,854	17	19,008	31
Texas	131,835	340,057	8.2%	26	6.6%	3	16,807	3	20,233	19
Utah	10,116	28,135	8.9%	17	0.5%	35	1,706	35	16,492	44
Vermont	3,440	11,502	10.6%	5	0.2%	47	558	48	20,613	16
Virginia	42,781	136,497	10.2%	7	2.6%	11	6,120	12	22,303	12
Washington	35,329	96,233	8.7%	20	1.9%	17	4,746	18	20,277	17
West Virginia	14,633	27,922	5.5%	50	0.5%	37	1,807	34	15,452	49
Wisconsin	40,123	93,978	7.4%	35	1.8%	18	4,857	16	19,349	27
Wyoming	5,545	11,115	6.0%	48	0.2%	50	458	50	24,269	6
United States	\$1,957,608	\$5,164,671	8.4%	---	100.0%	---	246,820	---	\$20,925	---

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 17
Gross State Product
Rocky Mountain Region

Gross State Product, Rocky Mountain Region, 1977-1989 (millions of current dollars)														
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Average Annual Growth Rate
Rocky Mountain	\$53,508	\$63,122	\$72,692	\$82,223	\$93,551	\$97,998	\$103,341	\$112,139	\$116,822	\$116,887	\$120,178	\$126,730	\$134,873	8.0%
Colorado	24,535	28,630	33,212	37,156	42,155	45,314	48,912	53,705	56,445	57,506	59,630	62,490	66,180	8.6%
Idaho	6,929	8,213	8,954	9,666	10,390	10,376	11,243	12,077	12,547	12,664	13,599	14,830	16,339	7.4%
Montana	6,383	7,610	8,554	9,466	10,601	11,061	11,379	11,753	11,460	11,497	11,771	12,178	13,104	6.2%
Utah	10,116	11,839	13,493	15,033	17,185	18,018	19,499	21,988	23,525	23,985	24,622	26,450	28,135	8.9%
Wyoming	5,545	6,830	8,480	10,903	13,219	13,228	12,307	12,617	12,846	11,235	10,557	10,782	11,115	6.0%
United States	1,957,608	2,213,331	2,458,084	2,670,330	2,986,892	3,104,181	3,339,966	3,707,032	3,966,280	4,186,032	4,483,510	4,854,260	5,164,671	8.4%

Real Gross State Product, Rocky Mountain Region, 1977-1989 (millions of constant 1982 dollars)														
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Real Avg. Annual Growth Rate
Rocky Mountain	\$82,068	\$89,101	\$93,455	\$95,434	\$98,725	\$97,998	\$100,028	\$105,082	\$106,899	\$105,854	\$105,481	\$107,769	\$110,622	2.5%
Colorado	36,925	39,880	42,355	42,978	44,662	45,314	47,063	49,805	50,869	51,058	51,249	52,117	53,340	3.1%
Idaho	9,867	10,742	10,869	10,963	10,856	10,376	10,844	11,167	11,493	11,385	11,833	12,432	13,276	2.5%
Montana	9,692	10,530	10,832	10,956	11,131	11,061	11,038	11,047	10,516	10,547	10,474	10,336	10,728	0.8%
Utah	15,186	16,450	17,136	17,405	18,249	18,018	18,771	20,544	21,434	21,487	21,414	22,374	22,776	3.4%
Wyoming	10,397	11,499	12,262	13,131	13,827	13,228	12,313	12,519	12,588	11,377	10,511	10,511	10,502	0.1%
United States	2,914,780	3,058,700	3,143,172	3,114,741	3,169,057	3,104,181	3,215,001	3,448,947	3,589,594	3,712,234	3,846,822	4,032,452	4,129,598	2.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 18
Utah Gross State Product and Share of Industry

Industry	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	\$10,116	\$11,839	\$13,493	\$15,033	\$17,185	\$18,018	\$19,499	\$21,988	\$23,525	\$23,985	\$24,622	\$26,450	\$28,135
Private Industries	8,479	10,015	11,522	12,837	14,735	15,340	16,576	18,681	19,760	20,286	20,683	22,239	23,767
Ag., Forestry, Fisheries	217	258	346	356	362	380	350	392	375	395	479	516	509
Mining	520	587	780	1,031	1,278	1,058	901	873	722	539	537	571	596
Construction	773	875	989	965	921	942	1,048	1,316	1,340	1,224	1,043	1,022	1,092
Manufacturing	1,550	1,831	2,106	2,354	2,771	2,840	3,085	3,672	3,806	3,980	4,038	4,476	4,633
Durable Goods	1,056	1,270	1,487	1,671	1,960	1,937	2,096	2,564	2,623	2,708	2,716	2,930	3,043
Nondurable Goods	494	561	619	683	811	903	990	1,108	1,183	1,271	1,322	1,546	1,590
TCPU	1,055	1,264	1,421	1,699	2,053	2,261	2,605	2,865	2,982	3,081	3,087	3,307	3,499
Wholesale Trade	711	837	982	1,079	1,200	1,226	1,272	1,414	1,532	1,554	1,488	1,616	1,766
Retail Trade	1,082	1,238	1,351	1,387	1,539	1,650	1,792	2,012	2,170	2,336	2,285	2,502	2,665
FIRE	1,348	1,690	1,933	2,118	2,456	2,638	2,953	3,199	3,547	3,550	3,668	3,764	4,096
Services	1,222	1,435	1,614	1,847	2,153	2,344	2,570	2,937	3,287	3,626	4,058	4,465	4,910
Government	1,637	1,825	1,971	2,196	2,451	2,678	2,923	3,307	3,764	3,699	3,938	4,212	4,368
Federal Civilian	612	667	696	769	864	917	998	1,064	1,192	1,228	1,252	1,308	1,418
Federal Military	111	124	141	167	190	207	231	247	270	286	298	309	323
State & Local	914	1,034	1,134	1,260	1,396	1,554	1,693	1,995	2,302	2,185	2,388	2,595	2,627
Share of GSP													
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private Industries	83.8%	84.6%	85.4%	85.4%	85.7%	85.1%	85.0%	85.0%	84.0%	84.6%	84.0%	84.1%	84.5%
Ag., Forestry, Fisheries	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Mining	5.1%	5.0%	5.8%	6.9%	7.4%	5.9%	4.6%	4.0%	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
Construction	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	6.4%	5.4%	5.2%	5.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%
Manufacturing	15.3%	15.5%	15.6%	15.7%	16.1%	15.8%	15.8%	16.7%	16.2%	16.6%	16.4%	16.9%	16.5%
Durable Goods	10.4%	10.7%	11.0%	11.1%	11.4%	10.8%	10.7%	11.7%	11.1%	11.3%	11.0%	11.1%	10.8%
Nondurable Goods	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%	5.7%
TCPU	10.4%	10.7%	10.5%	11.3%	11.9%	12.5%	13.4%	13.0%	12.7%	12.8%	12.5%	12.5%	12.4%
Wholesale Trade	7.0%	7.1%	7.3%	7.2%	7.0%	6.8%	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%
Retail Trade	10.7%	10.5%	10.0%	9.2%	9.0%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.7%	9.3%	9.5%	9.5%
FIRE	13.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.1%	14.3%	14.6%	15.1%	14.5%	15.1%	14.8%	14.9%	14.2%	14.6%
Services	12.1%	12.1%	12.0%	12.3%	12.5%	13.0%	13.2%	13.4%	14.0%	15.1%	16.5%	16.9%	17.5%
Government	16.2%	15.4%	14.6%	14.6%	14.3%	14.9%	15.0%	15.0%	16.0%	15.4%	16.0%	15.9%	15.5%
Federal Civilian	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%
Federal Military	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
State & Local	9.0%	8.7%	8.4%	8.4%	8.1%	8.6%	8.7%	9.1%	9.8%	9.1%	9.7%	9.8%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TCPU=Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities

FIRE=Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Table 19
Gross State Product by Industry

Utah Gross State Product by Industry, 1977-1989 (millions of current dollars)

Industry	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Average Annual Rate of Change
Total	\$10,116	\$11,839	\$13,493	\$15,033	\$17,185	\$18,018	\$19,499	\$21,988	\$23,525	\$23,985	\$24,622	\$26,450	\$28,135	8.9%
Private Industries	8,479	10,015	11,522	12,837	14,735	15,340	16,576	18,681	19,760	20,286	20,683	22,239	23,767	9.0%
Ag., Forestry, Fisheries	217	258	346	356	362	380	350	392	375	395	479	516	509	7.4%
Mining	520	587	780	1,031	1,278	1,058	901	873	722	539	537	571	596	1.1%
Construction	773	875	989	965	921	942	1,048	1,316	1,340	1,224	1,043	1,022	1,092	2.9%
Manufacturing	1,550	1,831	2,106	2,354	2,771	2,840	3,085	3,672	3,806	3,980	4,038	4,476	4,633	9.6%
Durable Goods	1,056	1,270	1,487	1,671	1,960	1,937	2,096	2,564	2,623	2,708	2,716	2,930	3,043	9.2%
Nondurable Goods	494	561	619	683	811	903	990	1,108	1,183	1,271	1,322	1,546	1,590	10.2%
TCPU	1,055	1,264	1,421	1,699	2,053	2,261	2,605	2,865	2,982	3,081	3,087	3,307	3,499	10.5%
Wholesale Trade	711	837	982	1,079	1,200	1,226	1,272	1,414	1,532	1,554	1,488	1,616	1,766	7.9%
Retail Trade	1,082	1,238	1,351	1,387	1,539	1,650	1,792	2,012	2,170	2,336	2,285	2,502	2,665	7.8%
FIRE	1,348	1,690	1,933	2,118	2,456	2,638	2,953	3,199	3,547	3,550	3,668	3,764	4,096	9.7%
Services	1,222	1,435	1,614	1,847	2,153	2,344	2,570	2,937	3,287	3,626	4,058	4,465	4,910	12.3%
Government	1,637	1,825	1,971	2,196	2,451	2,678	2,923	3,307	3,764	3,699	3,938	4,212	4,368	8.5%
Federal Civilian	612	667	696	769	864	917	998	1,064	1,192	1,228	1,252	1,308	1,418	7.3%
Federal Military	111	124	141	167	190	207	231	247	270	286	298	309	323	9.3%
State and Local	914	1,034	1,134	1,260	1,396	1,554	1,693	1,995	2,302	2,185	2,388	2,595	2,627	9.2%

Real Utah Gross State Product by Industry, 1977-1989 (millions of 1982 dollars)

Industry	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Real Avg. Annual Rate of Change
Total	\$15,186	\$16,450	\$17,136	\$17,405	\$18,249	\$18,018	\$18,771	\$20,544	\$21,434	\$21,487	\$21,414	\$22,374	\$22,776	3.4%
Private Industries	12,778	13,934	14,595	14,787	15,588	15,340	16,008	17,619	18,278	18,481	18,342	19,244	19,735	3.7%
Ag., Forestry, Fisheries	269	267	317	351	345	380	362	353	391	438	504	480	451	4.4%
Mining	1,121	1,157	1,058	1,095	1,224	1,058	945	996	876	795	747	792	841	-2.4%
Construction	1,241	1,265	1,260	1,074	1,001	942	1,024	1,223	1,194	1,049	845	766	789	-3.7%
Manufacturing	2,233	2,452	2,679	2,744	2,930	2,840	3,091	3,690	3,963	4,104	4,242	4,693	4,613	6.2%
Durable Goods	1,539	1,687	1,850	1,931	2,073	1,937	2,109	2,594	2,806	2,900	2,960	3,297	3,197	6.3%
Nondurable Goods	694	765	830	813	857	903	982	1,096	1,157	1,204	1,282	1,396	1,416	6.1%
TCPU	1,627	1,811	1,944	2,109	2,295	2,261	2,476	2,645	2,686	2,714	2,837	3,031	3,148	5.7%
Wholesale Trade	830	964	1,076	1,114	1,192	1,226	1,248	1,370	1,457	1,569	1,435	1,480	1,585	5.5%
Retail Trade	1,516	1,635	1,666	1,595	1,638	1,650	1,743	1,916	2,037	2,202	1,992	2,171	2,259	3.4%
FIRE	2,011	2,299	2,457	2,483	2,610	2,638	2,719	2,887	2,930	2,743	2,867	3,035	3,308	4.6%
Services	1,929	2,085	2,139	2,220	2,354	2,344	2,400	2,587	2,743	2,867	3,072	3,152	3,308	2.6%
Government	2,408	2,516	2,540	2,619	2,661	2,678	2,762	2,924	3,156	3,007	3,072	3,130	3,042	4.6%
Federal Civilian	916	937	905	934	933	917	956	947	1,005	1,036	1,024	1,032	1,022	2.0%
Federal Military	166	173	184	199	205	207	221	225	236	244	245	244	242	0.9%
State and Local	1,326	1,406	1,451	1,486	1,523	1,554	1,586	1,752	1,915	1,727	1,802	1,854	1,777	3.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 20
Utah Gross State Product by Industry, 1977-1989
(Millions of Current Dollars)

Industry	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Gross State Product	\$10,116	\$11,839	\$13,493	\$15,033	\$17,185	\$18,018	\$19,499	\$21,988	\$23,525	\$23,985	\$24,622	\$26,450	\$28,135
Private Industries	8,479	10,015	11,522	12,837	14,735	15,340	16,576	18,681	19,760	20,286	20,683	22,239	23,767
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	217	258	346	356	362	380	350	392	375	395	479	516	509
Farms	191	229	313	321	323	340	302	338	316	345	418	454	444
Ag. Services, Forestry, Fisheries	26	29	33	35	39	40	49	54	59	50	62	62	65
Mining	520	587	780	1,031	1,278	1,058	901	873	722	539	537	571	596
Metal Mining	141	167	271	309	313	170	195	149	74	70	109	116	129
Coal Mining	148	158	203	246	283	350	253	224	234	240	236	249	266
Oil & Gas Extraction	199	227	267	428	631	491	405	449	360	166	137	148	147
Nonmetallic Minerals, except fuels	32	34	39	49	51	47	47	50	54	63	55	59	55
Construction	773	875	989	965	921	942	1,048	1,316	1,340	1,224	1,043	1,022	1,092
Manufacturing	1,550	1,831	2,106	2,354	2,771	2,840	3,085	3,672	3,806	3,980	4,038	4,476	4,633
Durable Goods	1,056	1,270	1,487	1,671	1,960	1,937	2,096	2,564	2,623	2,708	2,716	2,930	3,043
Lumber and Wood Products	66	81	84	74	67	59	74	86	85	84	84	82	90
Furniture and Fixtures	16	23	27	30	33	36	49	59	70	69	70	63	72
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	101	122	140	126	120	114	131	173	190	204	166	156	165
Primary Metal Industries	220	258	294	318	403	295	234	279	254	216	150	298	331
Fabricated Metal Products	129	148	161	177	195	183	174	211	205	191	191	213	240
Machinery, Except Electrical	244	280	336	411	532	578	603	696	696	719	720	672	391
Electric & Electronic Equipment	67	91	119	167	192	206	217	275	253	259	266	281	502
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	36	55	58	41	52	57	65	96	98	100	104	107	140
Transportation Equip. excl. Motor	110	133	172	216	246	294	427	546	632	708	802	820	861
Instruments and Related Products	44	51	65	75	76	77	85	92	86	95	97	127	137
Misc. Manufacturing Ind.	22	27	32	36	41	39	36	51	56	60	67	110	116
Nondurable Goods	494	561	619	683	811	903	990	1,108	1,183	1,271	1,322	1,546	1,590
Food and Kindred Products	147	156	168	180	206	223	229	242	266	282	322	349	367
Tobacco Manufactures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	5	8	8
Apparel & Other Textiles	52	63	66	67	74	78	88	89	87	91	87	88	91
Paper & Allied Products	11	14	16	17	20	21	22	28	47	57	63	74	84
Printing & Publishing	83	101	117	134	154	174	197	221	246	270	285	312	336
Chemicals & Allied Products	62	80	99	117	157	174	181	208	214	227	245	339	329
Petroleum & Coal Products	105	114	116	128	157	197	239	281	279	295	254	294	305
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	30	30	34	37	38	32	30	35	41	46	61	81	67
Leather & Leather Products	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(continued next page)

Table 20 (Con't.)

Industry	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	\$1,055	\$1,264	\$1,421	\$1,699	\$2,053	\$2,261	\$2,605	\$2,865	\$2,982	\$3,081	\$3,087	\$3,307	\$3,499
Transportation	460	554	641	721	781	806	908	1,001	1,016	985	1,089	1,262	1,359
Railroad Transportation	111	132	164	189	214	212	237	277	279	240	217	229	238
Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	25	28	33	38	38	20	22	22	21	24	22	22	24
Trucking & Warehousing	243	276	309	329	338	331	331	372	384	400	433	484	524
Water Transportation	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Transportation by Air	52	67	62	73	79	116	201	219	206	230	313	411	448
Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	12	31	54	73	88	99	87	78	86	47	61	67	61
Transportation Services	16	18	18	16	22	26	27	33	38	43	43	47	63
Communication	256	293	325	367	433	477	546	570	622	621	620	612	638
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	339	417	455	611	839	977	1,152	1,294	1,345	1,475	1,377	1,434	1,502
Wholesale Trade	711	837	982	1,079	1,200	1,226	1,272	1,414	1,532	1,554	1,488	1,616	1,766
Retail Trade	1,082	1,238	1,351	1,387	1,539	1,650	1,792	2,012	2,170	2,336	2,285	2,502	2,665
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,348	1,690	1,933	2,118	2,456	2,638	2,953	3,199	3,547	3,550	3,668	3,764	4,096
Banking	123	161	201	225	241	281	340	375	393	395	418	447	519
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	19	44	43	23	33	22	66	54	64	91	96	71	106
Holding Cos. & Investment Services	15	20	18	30	61	60	84	76	110	133	132	130	139
Insurance Carriers	96	118	122	133	126	108	133	129	147	183	201	209	224
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Services	53	52	60	65	68	74	76	84	90	109	136	154	171
Real Estate	1,043	1,296	1,489	1,641	1,928	2,094	2,255	2,481	2,742	2,640	2,684	2,753	2,937
Services	1,222	1,435	1,614	1,847	2,153	2,344	2,570	2,937	3,287	3,626	4,058	4,465	4,910
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	74	94	109	121	124	136	165	171	183	184	212	228	237
Personal Services	70	80	87	96	96	108	115	131	155	167	173	201	228
Business Services	164	193	234	280	326	357	417	519	610	684	784	904	1,043
Auto Repair, Services & Garages	96	113	131	145	157	162	176	202	224	243	242	253	274
Misc. Repair Services	45	54	60	72	71	80	81	92	93	100	95	109	117
Motion Pictures	28	54	33	26	24	28	28	44	52	71	81	71	82
Amusement & Recreation Services	42	47	54	57	66	71	77	92	109	117	127	138	152
Health Services	339	375	434	525	616	703	743	801	893	994	1,160	1,260	1,356
Legal Services	63	66	73	83	102	125	141	163	175	200	228	246	271
Educational Services	83	88	99	108	137	139	159	180	203	232	243	258	281
Social Services & Membership Organiz.	88	121	126	137	199	218	238	268	289	310	353	409	446
Misc. Professional Agencies	117	139	162	184	220	203	212	254	283	303	341	370	401
Private Households	12	12	13	13	15	16	17	19	19	20	20	21	22
Government	1,637	1,825	1,971	2,196	2,451	2,678	2,923	3,307	3,764	3,699	3,938	4,212	4,368
Federal Civilian	612	667	696	769	864	917	998	1,064	1,192	1,228	1,252	1,308	1,418
Federal Military	111	124	141	167	190	207	231	247	270	286	298	309	323
State & Local	914	1,034	1,134	1,260	1,396	1,554	1,693	1,995	2,302	2,185	2,388	2,595	2,627

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics play an important role in the analysis of a state's economy. Population growth, for instance, can indicate a robust economy. Population change, natural increase, migration and geographic distribution of population are all important economic and demographic occurrences. Each of these factors provides insight into the economic health of Utah.

State Population Change

Between July 1, 1990 and July 1, 1991, Utah's population grew by an estimated 46,000 people--from 1,729,000 to 1,775,000 as estimated by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. As shown in Figures 14 and 15, the level of change indicates a dramatic increase in the annual rate of growth. The rate of growth, 2.7 percent, is the fastest since 1982, and the first time since 1983 that Utah has experienced net in-migration. The implied net in-migration was almost 19,000. Table 21 presents revised population estimates, along with the components of population change - migration and natural increase - for the past forty years.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has released a 1991 estimate of 1,770,212 for the State of Utah. While this figure represents an estimate almost 5,000 less than the Utah Population Estimate Committee number, it does confirm the phenomenon of net in-migration to Utah; the difference is in the magnitude of the migration. It is important to note that the Census estimate makes use of data that does have a time lag. The estimates completed by the Utah Population Estimate Committee are based on more timely data, and it is therefore more appropriate at this time to use these numbers. However, it is possible that revisions will be made based on Census estimates at some later point in time.

Migration

During Utah's period of economic downturn, out-migration reached a record high of over 14,000 in 1988. However, due primarily to Utah's strong economic performance in 1989 and 1990, net out-migration was substantially reduced. It was estimated to be approximately 10,600 in 1989 and 3,600 in 1990. Fiscal 1991 experienced a turnaround, with net in-migration of almost 19,000. This is the first in-migration since 1983, the largest since 1980, and the third largest in the last forty years.

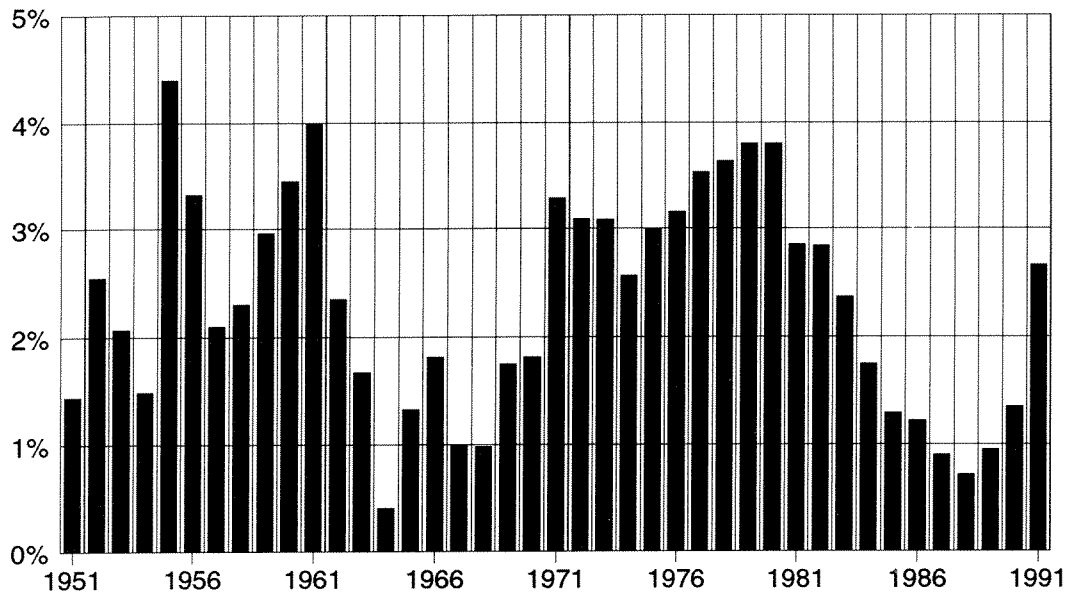
While Utah has experienced robust employment growth in the past year, it is assumed that a large number of the people moving to, or back to, Utah are doing so as a result of the poor economic conditions in the area they were living in, rather than solely due to economic opportunities in Utah. For example, the largest migration flow has historically been with California and in 1991 California's economy was particularly hard hit.

It is very important to note that the data which leads to this increase in population and migration was July 1990 to July 1991; November to November data may lead to different results. In other words, while there is no mistake that this is a striking turnaround in net migration for this year, it would be erroneous to make the larger assumption that the magnitude of the in-migration experienced this year is an indication of a long term trend. However, it is projected that net in-migration will continue into 1992 at a somewhat reduced level of 10,000.

Natural Increase

Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths over a period of time, generally one year. The number of deaths in Utah has climbed proportionally with the total population. The number of births peaked in 1982, and has declined almost every year since, until 1991. In fiscal year 1991, the preliminary count of births was 36,312, an increase of 2.1 percent over the previous year. This is the largest percentage increase in births since 1980.

Figure 14
Utah Population: 1951 to 1991
Annual Percent Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and
Utah Population Estimates Committee.

The total fertility rate is the number of births that a woman would have during her lifetime if, at each year of age, she experiences the birth rate occurring for that specific year. Fertility rates declined in Utah from 3.3 births per woman in 1979 to 2.6 in 1990. The national rate held constant at approximately 1.8 births per woman from 1977 through 1986. The Utah rate now appears to have stabilized at about 2.6, while the national rate has increased to 2.04. Despite the decline in Utah's fertility rate, it nevertheless remains the nation's highest. Historical fertility rates for Utah and the nation are illustrated in Figure 16 and listed in Table 23.

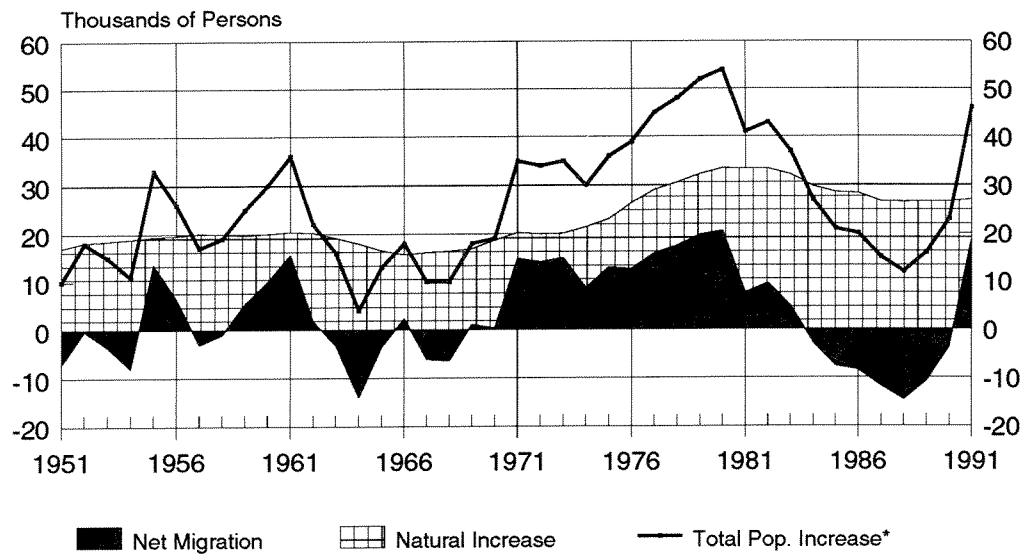
County Population

The population increase in Utah was distributed across almost all counties. Twenty-five of Utah's twenty-nine counties experienced net in-migration in 1991. Summit County was the fastest growing county in Utah in 1991, with 6.1 percent growth. Washington County had the second fastest growth, with 5.7 percent, followed by Wasatch (5.6 percent), Piute (5.2 percent) and Uintah (3.8 percent).

Eighteen of Utah's counties experienced growth of 2 percent or more, compared to only 5 counties in the 1989-90 period. Like rural areas across the nation, the rural regions in Utah grew slowly or lost populations during the 1980s, so it is of significant interest to note that over half (10) of the 18 counties with 2 percent or more growth in 1991 were located in the rural areas of Utah.

Table 22 presents the revised intercensal county estimates for Utah in the 1980s. The state total for each year is consistent with the U.S. Bureau of the Census state estimates.

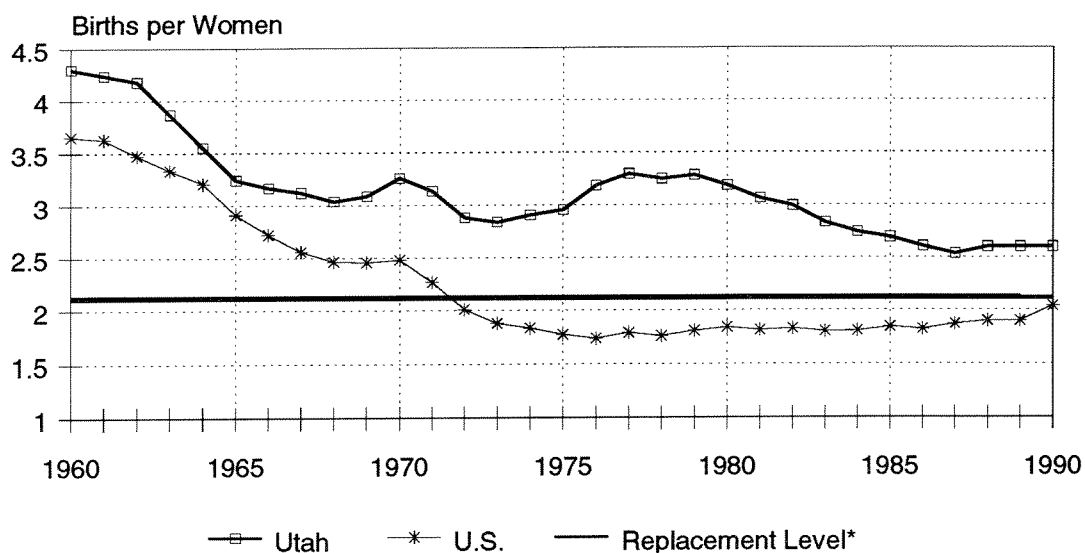
Figure 15
Annual Population Increase in Utah
Net Migration, Natural Increase, & Total



*Population increase = Natural Increase + Net Migration

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
 Utah Population Estimates Committee, and
 Utah Bureau of Health Statistics

Figure 16
Total Fertility: 1960-1990
for Utah and the U.S.



*rate (2.1) needed to maintain
 population without immigration.
 Source: E. Brown-Fertility in Ut; Ut OPB

Table 21
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths
1951-1991

Year	July First Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration*	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births**	Fiscal Year Deaths*
1951	706,000	1.44	10,000	(7,046)	17,046	21,981	4,935
1952	724,000	2.55	18,000	(209)	18,209	23,251	5,042
1953	739,000	2.07	15,000	(3,522)	18,522	23,658	5,136
1954	750,000	1.49	11,000	(7,906)	18,906	23,944	5,038
1955	783,000	4.40	33,000	13,589	19,412	24,454	5,042
1956	809,000	3.32	26,000	6,372	19,629	24,787	5,158
1957	826,000	2.10	17,000	(3,058)	20,058	25,518	5,460
1958	845,000	2.30	19,000	(972)	19,972	25,724	5,753
1959	870,000	2.96	25,000	5,330	19,671	25,515	5,844
1960	900,000	3.45	30,000	9,980	20,021	25,959	5,938
1961	936,000	4.00	36,000	15,608	20,392	26,431	6,039
1962	958,000	2.35	22,000	1,802	20,199	26,402	6,203
1963	974,000	1.67	16,000	(3,148)	19,148	25,583	6,435
1964	978,000	0.41	4,000	(13,924)	17,924	24,398	6,474
1965	991,000	1.33	13,000	(3,515)	16,515	23,053	6,538
1966	1,009,000	1.82	18,000	2,330	15,670	22,431	6,761
1967	1,019,000	0.99	10,000	(6,092)	16,092	22,775	6,683
1968	1,029,000	0.98	10,000	(6,372)	16,372	23,071	6,699
1969	1,047,000	1.75	18,000	1,124	16,876	23,713	6,837
1970	1,066,000	1.81	19,000	327	18,674	25,601	6,927
1971	1,101,000	3.28	35,000	14,800	20,200	27,407	7,207
1972	1,135,000	3.09	34,000	14,090	19,910	27,146	7,236
1973	1,170,000	3.08	35,000	14,955	20,045	27,562	7,517
1974	1,200,000	2.56	30,000	8,620	21,380	28,876	7,496
1975	1,236,000	3.00	36,000	12,949	23,051	30,566	7,515
1976	1,275,000	3.16	39,000	12,605	26,395	33,773	7,378
1977	1,320,000	3.53	45,000	15,886	29,114	36,709	7,595
1978	1,368,000	3.64	48,000	17,422	30,578	38,265	7,687
1979	1,420,000	3.80	52,000	19,712	32,288	40,134	7,846
1980	1,474,000	3.80	54,000	20,517	33,483	41,591	8,108
1981	1,515,000	2.85	42,000	7,601	33,399	41,511	8,112
1982	1,558,000	2.84	43,000	9,630	33,370	41,774	8,404
1983	1,595,000	2.37	37,000	4,789	32,211	40,557	8,346
1984	1,622,000	1.75	28,000	(2,757)	29,757	38,643	8,886
1985	1,643,000	1.29	21,000	(7,585)	28,585	37,508	8,923
1986	1,663,000	1.22	20,000	(8,355)	28,355	37,145	8,790
1987	1,678,000	0.90	15,000	(11,656)	26,656	35,469	8,813
1988	1,690,000	0.72	15,000	(14,526)	26,526	35,648	9,122
1989	1,706,000	0.95	16,000	(10,633)	26,633	35,549	8,916
1990	1,729,000	1.35	23,000	(3,619)	26,619	35,569	8,950
1991	1,775,000	2.66	46,000	18,961	27,039	36,312	9,273 (p)

* Net migration figures are based on unrounded population estimates to maintain consistency with the historical database. Therefore, these migration estimates may differ from those found elsewhere in the report.

** From 1947 to 1970 fiscal year births and deaths are estimated by averaging calendar year births and deaths in the two years that are partially covered by each fiscal year. After 1970, actual fiscal year births and deaths are shown.

Source: Utah Bureau of Health Statistics & Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Table 22
Utah Population Estimates by County

	July 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	July 1, 1986	July 1, 1987	July 1, 1988	July 1, 1989	July 1, 1990	July 1, 1991*	Avg. Annual % Change 1980-1991	1990-91 % Change	% of 1991 Total Pop.
Beaver	4,400	4,600	4,650	5,000	5,150	5,050	4,950	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,850	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%
Box Elder	33,300	33,800	34,200	34,700	34,700	35,500	36,000	36,300	36,300	36,500	36,500	37,100	0.9%	1.6%	2.1%
Cache	57,700	59,400	61,200	63,500	64,300	65,200	66,300	67,500	68,500	69,200	70,500	71,900	2.0%	2.0%	4.1%
Carbon	22,400	23,000	24,300	24,100	23,100	22,800	22,300	21,700	21,100	20,400	20,200	20,600	-0.8%	2.0%	1.2%
Daggett	750	850	850	750	750	700	700	700	700	650	700	700	-0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Davis	148,000	153,000	158,000	162,000	166,000	170,000	175,000	179,000	184,000	186,000	188,000	195,000	2.5%	3.7%	11.0%
Duchesne	12,700	13,100	13,700	14,400	14,800	14,700	14,300	13,700	13,100	12,800	12,600	12,800	0.1%	1.6%	0.7%
Emery	11,600	12,000	12,700	12,700	11,900	11,100	11,100	10,900	10,500	10,400	10,300	10,200	-1.2%	-1.0%	0.6%
Garfield	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,950	4,000	3,950	4,100	0.9%	3.8%	0.2%
Grand	8,250	8,400	8,150	8,050	7,750	7,200	7,050	6,900	6,750	6,700	6,600	6,800	-1.7%	3.0%	0.4%
Iron	17,500	18,100	18,600	19,500	20,000	20,100	20,300	20,300	20,100	20,400	20,900	21,500	1.9%	2.9%	1.2%
Juab	5,550	5,600	5,700	5,950	6,200	6,300	5,900	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,800	6,000	0.7%	3.4%	0.3%
Kane	4,050	4,050	4,200	4,500	4,700	4,950	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,250	5,150	5,250	2.4%	1.9%	0.3%
Millard	9,050	9,450	10,100	10,800	12,400	12,900	12,200	11,400	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,600	2.3%	2.7%	0.7%
Morgan	4,950	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,250	5,350	5,350	5,450	5,550	5,650	1.2%	1.8%	0.3%
Piute	1,350	1,350	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,350	0.0%	8.0%	0.1%
Rich	2,150	2,250	2,350	2,250	2,100	2,050	2,000	1,850	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,700	-2.1%	-2.9%	0.1%
Salt Lake	625,000	641,000	659,000	673,000	686,000	697,000	706,000	710,000	713,000	720,000	728,000	747,000	1.6%	2.6%	42.1%
San Juan	12,400	12,600	12,500	12,900	12,600	12,300	12,400	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,700	0.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Sanpete	14,800	15,200	15,800	16,400	16,400	16,300	15,800	15,900	16,000	16,000	16,300	16,900	1.2%	3.7%	1.0%
Sevier	14,900	15,100	15,300	15,600	15,800	15,900	15,300	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,700	0.5%	1.9%	0.9%
Summit	10,400	11,100	11,600	12,200	12,800	13,000	13,400	14,200	14,300	15,100	15,700	16,600	4.3%	5.7%	0.9%
Tooele	26,200	26,500	26,700	26,800	27,100	27,300	27,000	27,100	26,500	26,500	26,700	27,200	0.3%	1.9%	1.5%
Utah	220,000	227,000	232,000	238,000	243,000	245,000	247,000	252,000	255,000	258,000	266,000	272,000	1.0%	4.1%	13.3%
Wasatch	8,650	8,850	8,700	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,450	9,700	9,750	10,000	10,100	10,700	1.9%	2.3%	15.3%
Washington	26,400	27,900	29,800	31,300	33,300	36,800	40,700	43,200	45,000	47,200	49,100	51,800	2.0%	5.9%	0.6%
Wayne	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	6.3%	5.5%	2.9%
Weber	145,000	148,000	151,000	153,000	154,000	154,000	156,000	156,000	157,000	158,000	159,000	162,000	1.0%	1.9%	9.1%
State	1,474,000	1,515,000	1,558,000	1,595,000	1,622,000	1,643,000	1,663,000	1,678,000	1,690,000	1,706,000	1,729,000	1,775,000	1.7%	2.7%	100.0%

* Preliminary

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 23
Total Fertility Rates
Utah and U.S.
1960-1990

	Utah	U.S.		Utah	U.S.
1960	4.3	3.7	1975	3.0	1.8
1961	4.2	3.6	1976	3.2	1.7
1962	4.2	3.5	1977	3.3	1.8
1963	3.9	3.3	1978	3.3	1.8
1964	3.6	3.2	1979	3.3	1.8
1965	3.2	2.9	1980	3.2	1.8
1966	3.2	2.7	1981	3.1	1.8
1967	3.1	2.6	1982	3.0	1.8
1968	3.0	2.5	1983	2.8	1.8
1969	3.1	2.5	1984	2.7	1.8
1970	3.3	2.5	1985	2.7	1.8
1971	3.1	2.3	1986	2.6	1.8
1972	2.9	2.0	1987	2.5	1.9
1973	2.8	1.9	1988	2.6	1.9
1974	2.9	1.8	1989	2.6	1.9
			1990	2.6	2.0

p=preliminary

Sources: Eileen Brown, "Fertility in Utah: 1960-1985;"
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population
Reports, Series P-25, No. 1023 and the
Utah Department of Health.

GROSS TAXABLE SALES

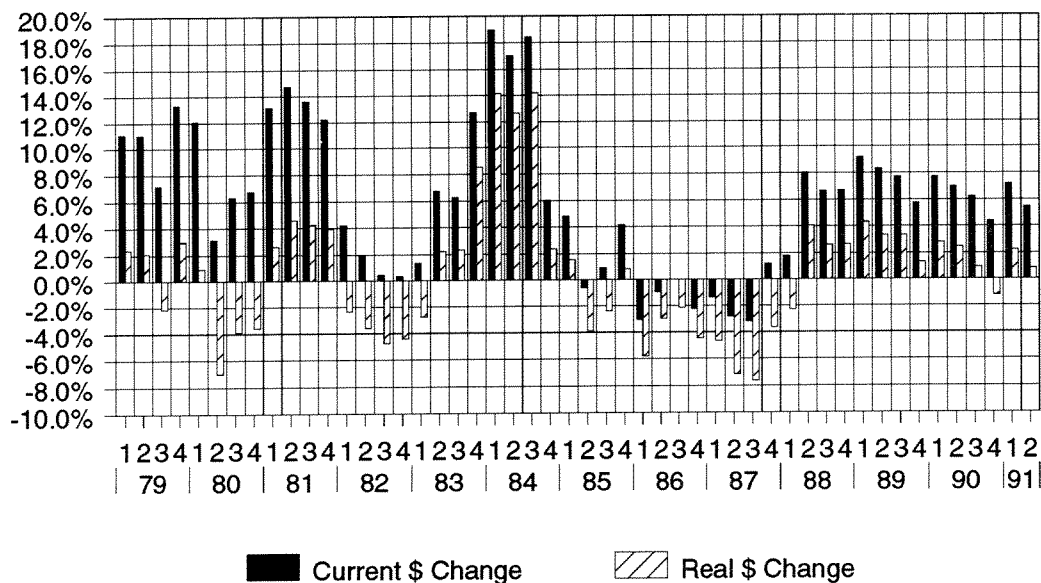
Gross taxable sales and purchases have expanded for fourteen straight quarters since the second calendar quarter of 1988. In this expansion, growth rates have ranged from 4.4 percent to over 8 percent. In all but one of those quarters, taxable sales have also increased in real (inflation adjusted) dollars. The only quarter in which real taxable sales did not grow was during the last quarter of 1990, a period in which the threat of the coming Persian Gulf War and rising gasoline prices sapped consumer confidence (Figure 17).

During the first three quarters of 1991, gross taxable sales have risen about 7 percent, twice as high as forecasted last year at this time. Based on industry-by-industry data for the first half of 1991, both retail trade and taxable services rose close to expected levels. Retail trade rose only 3 percent, similar to the forecast of 3.4 percent made last year. Taxable services, which were forecasted to make an almost 10 percent gain in 1991, rose 8.4 percent in the first half of 1991.

It was the business investment and utility sales and purchases sector which pushed actual sales growth to the 7 percent mark. During the first half of 1991, mining purchases jumped 52 percent and transportation and utility sales and purchases rose almost 30 percent. The 16 percent jump in business investment and utility sales explains most of the difference between the 3.5 percent forecast and the 7 percent recorded for the first three quarters of 1991.

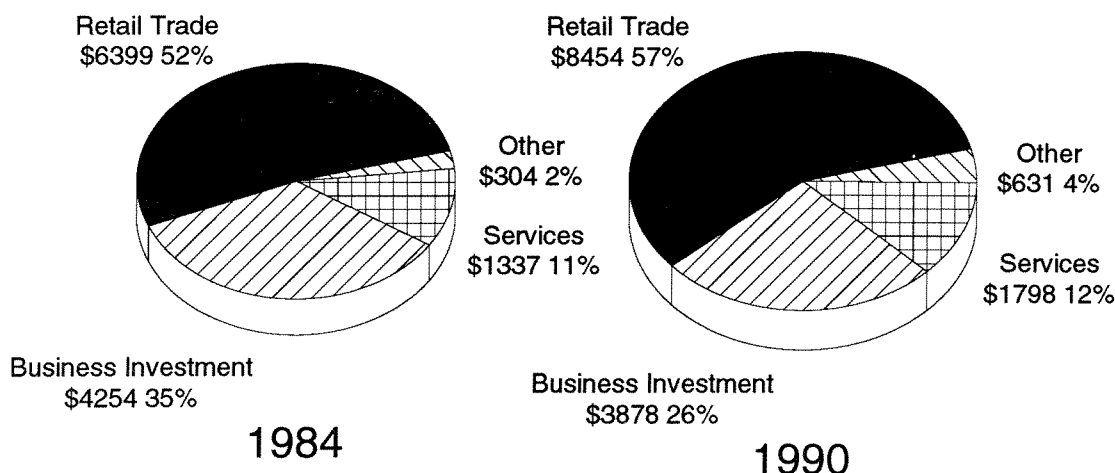
For 1992, retail trade will continue to improve at a 6 percent clip over 1991, taxable services will move up their long-term trend line by growing 10 percent, but business investment will be lucky to improve over its unusually strong performance in 1991.

Figure 17
Change in Gross Taxable Sales
Percent Change from Prior Year



* All data includes prior-period adj.
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 18
Shares of Utah's Sales Tax Base
Four Major Sectors (In Millions \$)



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Business Investment and Utility Sales and Purchases

A slight 1 percent gain in business investment and utility sales during 1992 will offset strong, respective gains of 6 percent and 10 percent in retail trade sales and taxable services (Table 24). About half of the rise in 1991 utility sales and purchases was due to the construction of a major pipeline through Utah, which is now nearly complete. These purchases are expected to decline in 1992. In addition, spectacular gains in mining purchases are expected to fall back to historic trend lines. Drops in defense spending and nonresidential construction may also dampen business investment in 1992.

During the winter quarters of 1990-91 severely cold weather accounted for double-digit increases to Utah's natural gas and electricity companies. Salt Lake International Airport's measure of heating degree days increased almost 21 percent last winter. This winter, while colder than normal, is not expected to be quite as cold as last year. Thus, 1991 transportation and utility sales and purchases are expected to fall from the record-high 1991 levels.

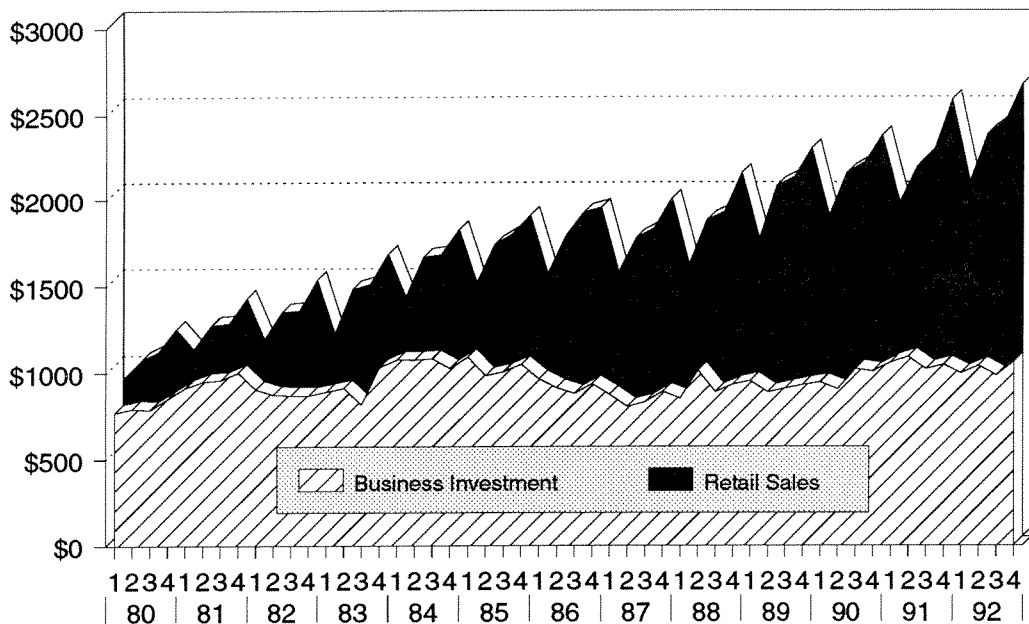
Capital investment plans for the next six months for Utah large businesses, however, are fairly upbeat going into 1992 (Figure 19). Lower interest rates and favorable equipment prices may boost Utah business investment spending, in stark contrast to pessimistic national spending plans.

Retail Trade Sales

Despite the meager 3 percent growth in the first-half of 1991, retail trade sales are expected to run 5 percent ahead of 1990 by the end of the year. Christmas quarter sales are expected to gain almost 9 percent on top of last year's anemic 3 percent growth. In 1992 retail trade is expected to improve to a 6.3 percent growth rate.

Nondurable retail sales, consisting of goods lasting less than three years, and including general merchandise, apparel, food, shopping goods stores and restaurant sales, are expected to rise about 5 percent in 1991 and then increase almost 6 percent in 1992. During the first half of 1991, general merchandise and apparel store sales rose

Figure 19
Retail Sales & Business Investment
(In Millions of Dollars)



almost 9 percent. In contrast, first-half 1991 food store sales were almost dead-even with 1990 and down in real dollars (Figure 23). The addition and popularity of several discount department stores has led to increased competition for the Utah consumer's food and non-food discretionary dollar. Eating and drinking place sales have slowed from their 8 percent growth in 1990 to almost 5 percent in 1991, possibly due to the tapering off in consumer confidence. Shopping goods store sales, such as sporting goods, cameras and toy stores, are expected to rise over 9 percent in 1991 and 8 percent in 1992.

Utah durable goods sales have two markedly contrasting subsectors--motor vehicle dealers and building, garden and furniture stores. Real motor vehicle dealer sales have fallen since early in 1989 (Figure 22). Temporary jumps in gasoline prices and vacillating consumer confidence, in addition to possibly changing demographics, stalled growth in car and truck sales. Motor vehicle sales, which fell 8 percent in 1990 and dropped 4 percent in the first half of 1991, are expected to bounce back in 1992 and grow almost 11 percent. If however, the dramatic downturn in 1990 and early 1991 were due more to changes in Utah's demographics than consumer confidence, the rebound may not happen. Indeed, third quarter 1991 unit sales of new cars and trucks fell almost 12 percent.

In contrast to sinking motor vehicle sales, back-to-back 20 percent increases in Utah dwelling unit permits have jump-started building, garden and furniture store sales in Utah. These sales rose over 10 percent in 1989 and 7 percent in 1990, and are expected to rise 5 percent in 1991. Sales in 1992 are expected to rise only 2 percent, as they tend to level out at historically high levels. Here again, modeling efforts may not be picking up demographic changes, which support the view that as Utah's baby-boomers age, they will attempt to upgrade furnishings and move into more expensive housing. If this is the case, building, garden and furniture store sales will continue to grow faster than 5 percent.

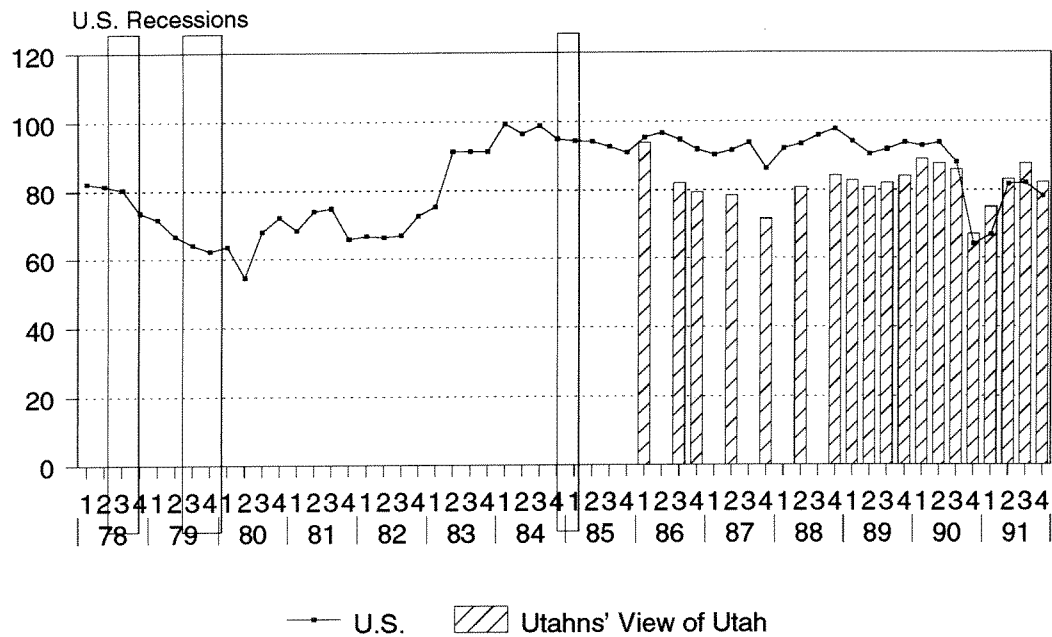
Taxable Services

Utah taxes amusement and recreation sales, hotel sales and repairs and leases of tangible property. Our taxable sales base, which omits professional and medical services, is still somewhat broader than most states. Since the regional recession of 1986, Utah's taxable services grew at respectable rates until early 1990. During the first half of 1991, taxable services were up 8 percent compared to the same period in 1990. Strong gains in tourism during 1991 contributed to double-digit increases in hotel and amusement/recreation sales. Falling car and truck sales forced consumers to repair old cars. Also, strong business investment in Utah contributed to an improved demand for business services.

After an 8 percent gain in 1991, taxable services are expected to increase 10 percent in 1992. Non-agricultural wage growth of about 7 percent, improved winter and summer tourist opportunities, as well as a long-term trend of increases in business services support this optimistic outlook.

Figure 20

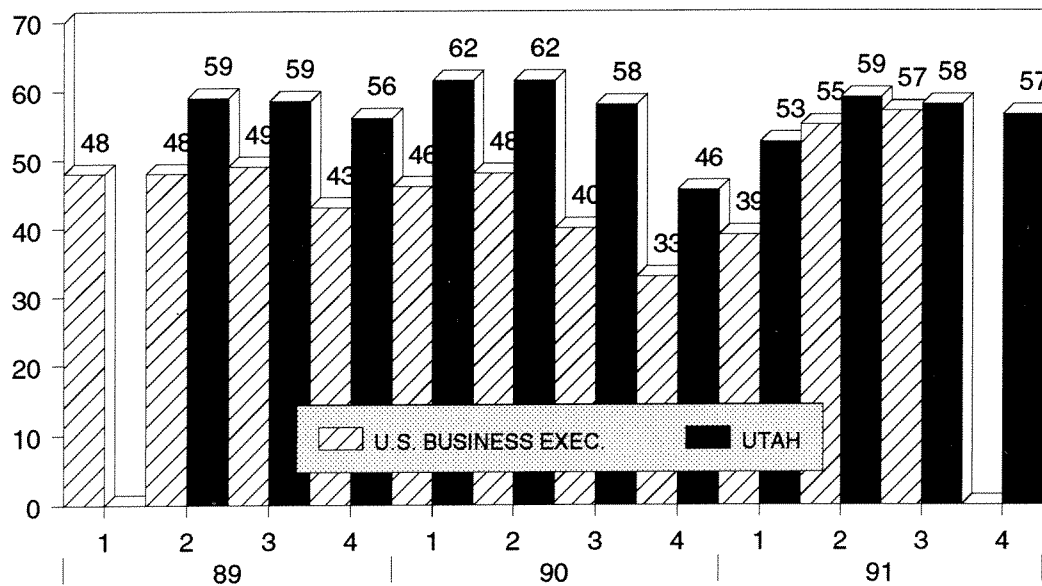
U.S. & Utah Consumer Sentiment Indices



U.S. - University of Michigan
 Utah - University of Utah Survey
 Research Center

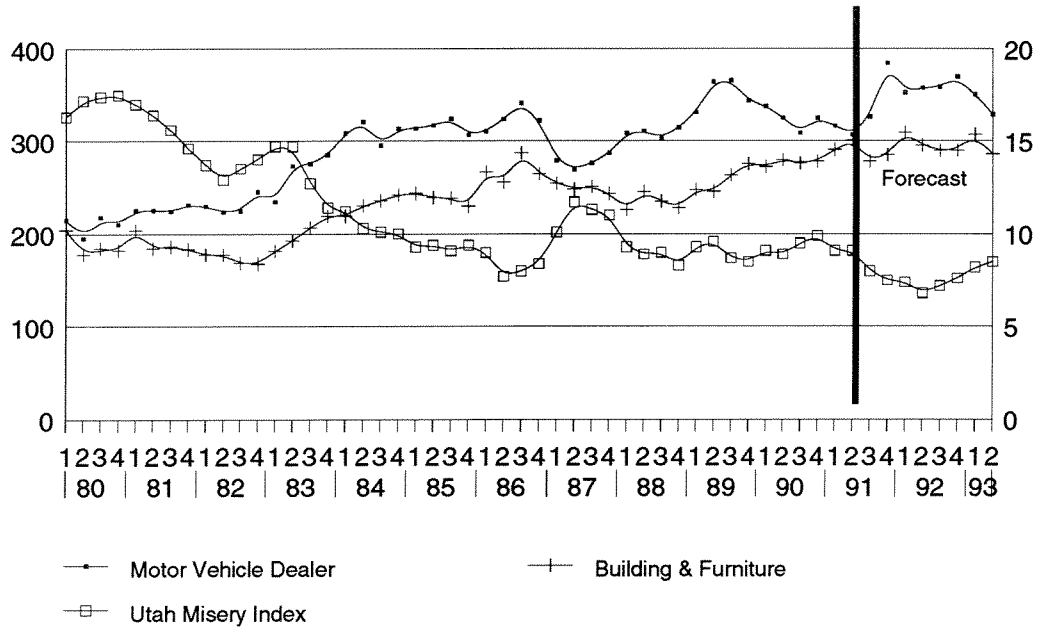
Figure 21

Utah Business Executive Confidence Survey



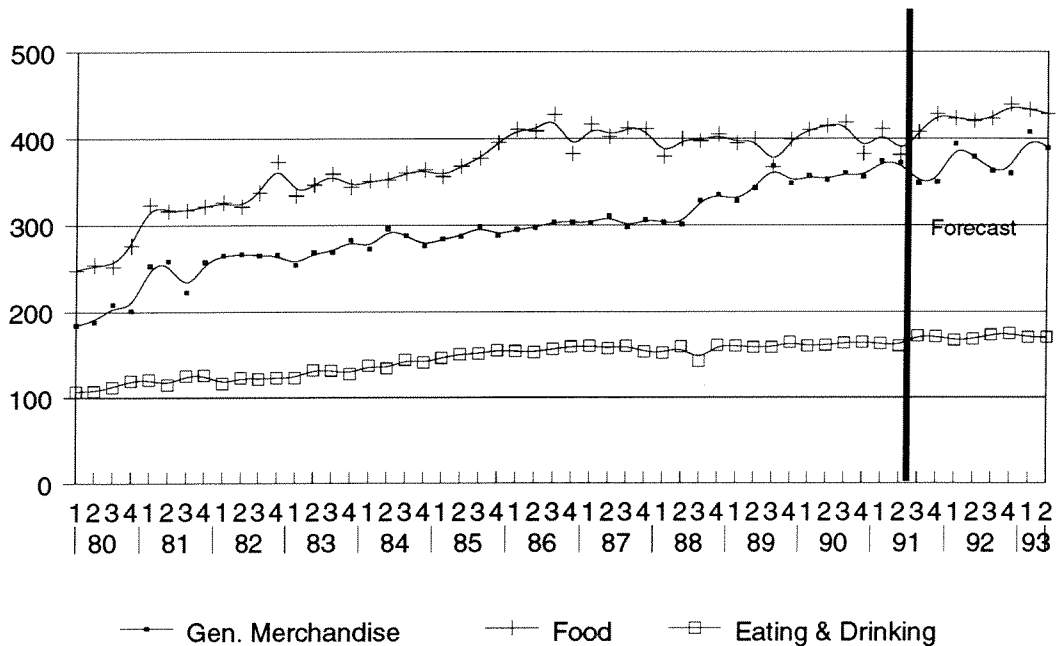
[25=moderately worse, 50=same,
 75=moderately better]

Figure 22
Durable Retail Sales
 (Seasonally Adjusted in 1982 Dollars)



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 23
Nondurable Retail Sales
 (Seasonally Adjusted in 1982 Dollars)



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 24
Utah Gross Taxable Sales
1984-1992
(In Millions of Dollars)

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other #	Total Gross Taxable Sales
1984	\$6,399	\$4,254	\$1,337	\$304	\$12,294
1985	6,749	4,122	1,379	324	12,574
1986	7,022	3,689	1,342	325	12,378
1987	6,982	3,398	1,520	289	12,189
1988	7,376	3,684	1,649	309	13,018
1989	8,080	3,676	1,753	384	13,893
1990	8,455	3,878	1,798	631	14,762
1991 e	8,904	4,229	1,934	879	15,946
1992 f	9,464	4,256	2,134	890	16,744
Percent Change					
1985	5.5%	-3.1%	3.1%	6.6%	2.3%
1986	4.0%	-10.5%	-2.7%	0.3%	-1.6%
1987	-0.6%	-7.9%	13.3%	-11.1%	-1.5%
1988	5.6%	8.4%	8.5%	6.9%	6.8%
1989	9.5%	-0.2%	6.3%	24.3%	6.7%
1990	4.6%	5.5%	2.6%	64.3%	6.3%
1991 e	5.3%	9.1%	7.6%	39.3%	8.0%
1992 f	6.3%	0.6%	10.3%	1.3%	5.0%
# Revised series include prior period adjustments since 1990					
e = Estimate					
f = Forecast					
Source: Utah State Tax Commission					

Table 25
Gross Taxable Sales by County
1986-1990
(In Millions of Dollars)

County	1986	85-86 change	1987	86-87 change	1988	87-88 change	1989	88-89 change	1990	89-90 change
Beaver	\$22.0	31.21%	\$20.8	-5.54%	\$24.8	19.33%	\$24.5	-1.12%	\$27.1	10.27%
Box Elder	\$193.6	-2.05%	\$203.6	5.17%	\$202.2	-0.67%	\$212.8	5.21%	\$223.5	5.02%
Cache	\$336.4	0.53%	\$337.4	0.31%	\$364.0	7.88%	\$396.5	8.92%	\$412.9	4.15%
Carbon	\$178.3	-4.34%	\$170.4	-4.43%	\$173.1	1.55%	\$193.7	11.94%	\$188.9	-2.49%
Daggett	\$5.1	-26.22%	\$3.7	-27.49%	\$5.3	42.56%	\$7.1	34.04%	\$8.0	12.07%
Davis	\$919.7	6.48%	\$868.4	-5.58%	\$912.8	5.12%	\$1,002.3	9.80%	\$1,057.4	5.49%
Duchesne	\$99.9	-25.10%	\$77.5	-22.45%	\$71.5	-7.79%	\$77.1	7.89%	\$81.2	5.37%
Emery	\$60.4	13.53%	\$42.3	-29.98%	\$50.2	18.75%	\$53.9	7.43%	\$61.1	13.21%
Garfield	\$24.1	7.32%	\$27.4	13.75%	\$30.5	11.24%	\$33.1	8.49%	\$34.4	4.07%
Grand	\$51.9	-9.41%	\$50.2	-3.35%	\$60.5	20.67%	\$65.6	8.35%	\$68.9	4.99%
Iron	\$136.8	-17.38%	\$139.3	1.87%	\$149.5	7.33%	\$164.8	10.21%	\$171.6	4.16%
Juab	\$33.2	-10.88%	\$33.8	1.95%	\$28.3	-16.23%	\$31.3	10.61%	\$30.5	-2.69%
Kane	\$33.1	4.89%	\$35.9	8.54%	\$40.7	13.25%	\$46.4	14.11%	\$43.7	-5.95%
Millard	\$159.5	-13.12%	\$38.2	-76.02%	\$180.5	372.05%	\$70.0	-61.20%	\$73.5	4.90%
Morgan	\$21.4	-10.35%	\$19.6	-8.33%	\$18.8	-4.05%	\$23.4	24.19%	\$19.4	-17.10%
Piute	\$2.6	0.80%	\$2.6	0.88%	\$2.5	-6.87%	\$3.3	36.29%	\$2.8	-16.82%
Rich	\$8.2	-2.24%	\$6.8	-16.99%	\$6.0	-11.79%	\$9.8	63.30%	\$8.3	-15.57%
Salt Lake	\$6,243.9	1.05%	\$6,141.7	-1.64%	\$6,493.0	5.72%	\$6,859.7	5.65%	\$7,282.4	6.16%
San Juan	\$42.9	-18.34%	\$48.2	12.53%	\$44.5	-7.71%	\$57.7	29.56%	\$61.8	7.13%
Sanpete	\$51.1	-1.53%	\$54.3	6.25%	\$53.8	-1.04%	\$57.7	7.40%	\$63.0	9.06%
Sevier	\$102.4	-7.79%	\$101.7	-0.62%	\$101.7	0.01%	\$124.6	22.45%	\$124.9	0.23%
Summit	\$173.0	0.52%	\$185.1	6.99%	\$200.9	8.55%	\$228.8	13.92%	\$247.4	8.13%
Tooele	\$113.4	-2.42%	\$112.6	-0.63%	\$120.3	6.76%	\$120.7	0.40%	\$155.0	28.39%
Utah	\$161.6	-34.83%	\$146.0	-9.68%	\$155.7	6.71%	\$156.1	0.24%	\$176.0	12.76%
Utah	\$1,233.7	-1.58%	\$1,255.9	1.80%	\$1,366.2	8.78%	\$1,530.4	12.01%	\$1,644.6	7.47%
Wasatch	\$41.6	-6.09%	\$41.2	-0.90%	\$45.3	10.11%	\$50.8	12.06%	\$55.6	9.34%
Washington	\$300.2	12.61%	\$290.5	-3.23%	\$316.2	8.84%	\$365.0	15.46%	\$407.0	11.51%
Wayne	\$7.1	5.88%	\$7.9	10.54%	\$8.8	11.88%	\$11.9	35.71%	\$10.4	-12.51%
Weber	\$1,145.3	2.80%	\$1,144.2	-0.10%	\$1,175.4	2.72%	\$1,228.7	4.53%	\$1,265.9	3.03%
Out of State Use Tax	\$476.2	-24.78%	\$581.1	22.01%	\$613.3	5.55%	\$684.2	11.55%	\$753.2	10.08%
Total	\$12,378.4	-1.55%	\$12,188.4	-1.53%	\$13,016.5	6.79%	\$13,892.2	6.73%	\$14,760.3	6.25%
Source: Utah State Tax Commission.										

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

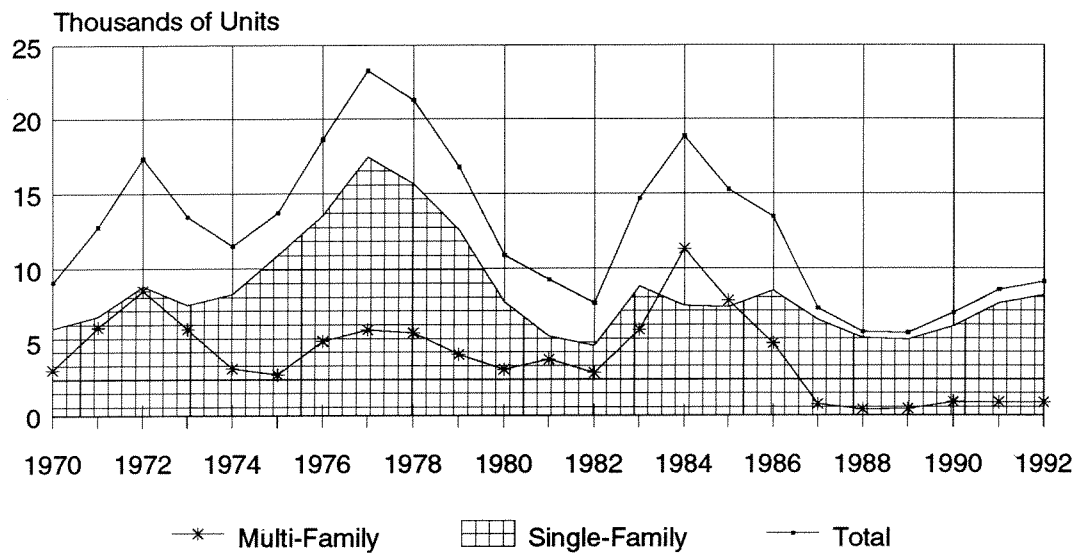
Residential Construction

Residential construction activity increased in 1991, primarily because of the growth in single-family construction. Multi-family construction was consistent with 1990 levels. The combined number of new dwelling units authorized for 1991 is 8,600, an increase of 22.9 percent over the 1990 level. The dollar value of the residential construction for 1991 increased nearly 27 percent to \$734.9 million.

As a sign that Utah's construction industry has recovered from the difficulties experienced during the latter part of the 1980s, the value of new construction is once again at the level reached during the building boom of the mid-1980s. Residential construction activity has continued to expand as the state has experienced continued economic and population growth. Recent reductions in mortgage rates will complement this factor. Overall, demand has been strongest in the high end market as "baby-boomers" continue to demand higher-valued homes to improve their housing standards.

Continued low interest rates, demand for housing at upper income levels, and the expectation of a stable state economy should lead to continued growth in single-family construction in 1992. The state's ability to minimize the negative impact of the national recession has contributed to this pattern of growth. These factors should allow residential construction to grow to nearly 9,100 units in 1992. Of these new units, approximately 8,200 will be in single-family and 900 in multi-family units.

Figure 24
Utah Residential Construction Activity
Permit-Authorized Construction



* 1992 Estimated
U of U, Bureau of Economic
and Business Research.

The factors affecting single-family growth have not impacted equally on the multi-family housing sector. The total number of multi-family units for 1991 was 900 units, slightly below the 1990 level of 910 units. Economic stability, job growth, and low vacancy rates have generated demand for multi-family units but unit development continues at a lackluster pace. Because of the savings and loans crisis and conservative emphasis in real estate lending, financial institutions remain reluctant to finance any multi-family projects. Multi-family construction is expected to remain at the same level into 1992. The construction that occurs will either be in metropolitan areas, primarily near colleges and universities, or in recreation areas, particularly in Park City and near other ski resorts. Residential construction activity for the years 1970-1991 is shown in Table 26 and Figure 24.

Nonresidential Construction

Nonresidential activity experienced a significant decline in 1991. The value of nonresidential construction in 1991 is \$365.5 million, a decrease of 13.5 percent from 1990 (Figure 25 and Table 27). In 1990, the increase in nonresidential value was primarily attributable to the construction of the Delta Center which contributed \$42 million. In 1991, however, no major projects were authorized. Additionally, the loss of the Olympic bid for 1998 has put several nonresidential projects on hold. These factors contributed to the decline in nonresidential value for 1991 and these same factors are projected to influence nonresidential construction in 1992. As no new major projects are anticipated and construction of Olympic facilities is delayed, the dollar value for 1992 is estimated to be approximately \$350 million.

Additional office space constructed in 1989 continues to affect vacancy rates, particularly in the Class A office space category. In 1991, the dollar value of new construction for offices, banks, and other professional buildings decreased from \$47.8 million to \$39.9 million. The current vacancy rate for Class A office space in the metropolitan area is 18.9 percent, up approximately 1.5 percent from last year. Class B space, however, has seen some improvement after several years of high vacancy rates. The gap between Class A and Class B office vacancy rates has narrowed to just over 2.5 percent as Class B vacancy rates decreased from 24.3 percent to 22.6 percent over the last year. The value of construction for industrial buildings, which experienced strong growth in 1990, has also fallen substantially for 1991. Industrial space vacancies are up slightly at nearly 8 percent for 1991.

Although the overall trend for nonresidential construction in 1991 is down, the category of churches and other religious buildings did experience some growth (Table 27). There was no significant activity in nonresidential construction for hotels and motels, stores and other mercantile buildings, or publicly owned buildings. The category of other nonresidential, which includes construction for facilities such as recreation buildings, parking garages, service stations, hospitals, and schools, showed a 16 percent increase. This is primarily attributable to hospital construction which contributed \$23 million in 1991.

Additions, Alterations, and Repairs

Additions, alterations, and repairs have decreased from the record high level of \$243.4 million in 1990. The 1990 value was primarily a reflection of the cost for renovation for the Hotel Utah building which totaled \$42 million. In 1991, the total dollar value has fallen 18 percent but the value of \$198.5 million is above dollar values generated in the 1980's. Additions, alterations, and repairs should be slightly higher in 1992 as lower interest rates encourage existing owners to pursue renovation projects.

Total Construction Activity

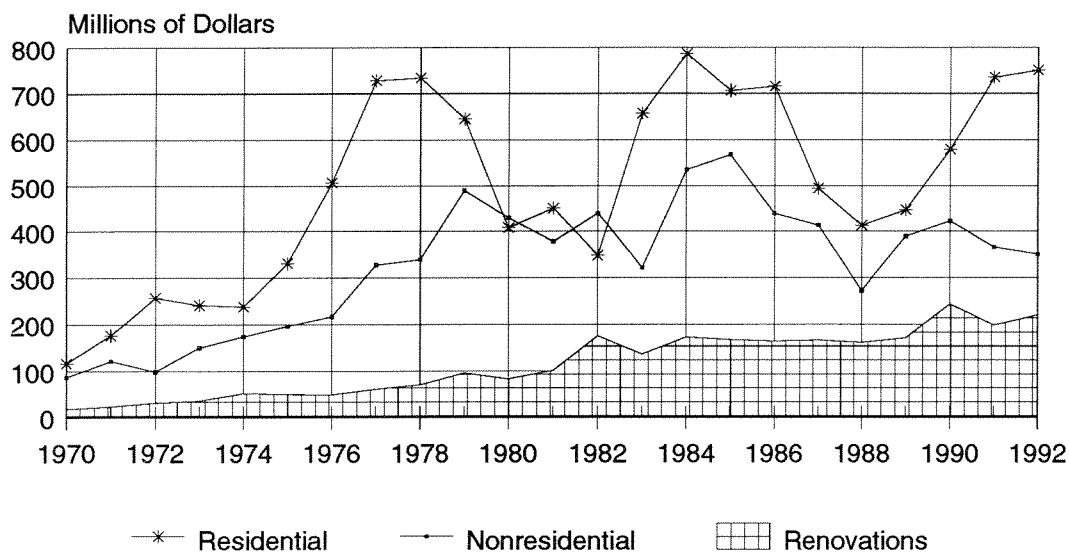
Total construction activity, reflected by the dollar value of permit-authorized residential, nonresidential, and renovation construction, grew 4.3 percent from 1990 to 1991. The dollar value for 1991 should be only slightly higher as the growth in single-family construction is offset by a decrease in nonresidential construction. Total dollar value for 1992 is projected to be \$1.32 billion, up 1.6 percent from 1991's value of \$1.29 billion.

Nonbuilding Construction

Nonbuilding construction is an important contributor to Utah's construction industry. Major projects such as highways, bridges, dams, and power plants are included in this category. Most of these construction activities do not require a building permit so data is not readily available. Nonbuilding construction values were obtained by telephone interviews with personnel from the Utah Department of Transportation, Utah Department of Water Resources, Utah Facilities Management and Construction, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The total value of non-building construction for 1991 was approximately \$386 million. This value was down from 1990 levels primarily because of a decrease in highway spending and completion of a major dam project in 1990. Nonbuilding construction in 1992 is expected to increase due to higher highway construction spending, particularly for constructing the West Valley Highway. The recently enacted Federal Highway legislation will increase highway construction over the next six years.

Figure 25
Value of New Construction in Utah
Residential, Nonresidential, Renovations



* 1992 Estimated
U of U, Bureau of Economic
and Business Research

Table 26
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity
1970 to 1991

Year	Single Family Units	Multi- Family Units	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (Millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (Millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	9,070	\$117.0	\$87.3
1971	6,768	6,009	12,777	\$176.8	\$121.6
1972	8,807	8,513	17,320	\$256.5	\$99.0
1973	7,546	5,904	13,450	\$240.9	\$150.3
1974	8,284	3,217	11,501	\$237.9	\$174.2
1975	10,912	2,800	13,712	\$330.6	\$196.5
1976	13,546	5,075	18,621	\$507.0	\$216.8
1977	17,424	5,856	23,280	\$728.0	\$327.1
1978	15,618	5,646	21,264	\$734.0	\$338.6
1979	12,570	4,179	16,749	\$645.8	\$490.3
1980	7,760	3,141	10,901	\$408.3	\$430.0
1981	5,413	3,840	9,253	\$451.5	\$378.2
1982	4,767	2,904	7,671	\$347.6	\$440.1
1983	8,806	5,858	14,664	\$657.8	\$321.0
1984	7,496	11,327	18,823	\$786.7	\$535.2
1985	7,403	7,844	15,247	\$706.2	\$567.7
1986	8,512	4,932	13,444	\$715.5	\$439.9
1987	6,530	775	7,305	\$495.2	\$413.4
1988	5,297	418	5,715	\$413.0	\$272.1
1989	5,179	453	5,632	\$447.8	\$389.6
1990	6,099	910	7,009	\$579.4	\$422.9
1991 (e)	7,700	900	8,600	\$734.9 (e)	\$365.5

(e) estimate

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business,
Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November 1991.

Table 27
Utah Nonresidential Activity by Sector
(In Millions of Dollars)

Sector	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(e)	Average Percent of Total(a)
Hotels and Motels	\$4,621.8	\$17.1	\$6,073.3	\$8,331.3	\$1,051.0	1.1
Churches and Religious Buildings	25,429.9	20,909.1	23,036.0	15,401.7	19,554.2	5.6
Industrial Buildings	67,450.1	57,906.6	65,510.2	92,655.1	66,062.8	18.8
Offices, Banks and Professional Buildings	79,923.4	46,909.0	102,310.6	47,838.1	39,860.1	17.0
Stores and Other Mercantile Buildings	59,609.6	49,598.5	58,753.5	86,717.5	71,723.5	17.5
Publicly Owned Buildings	84,193.3	24,584.3	60,673.9	55,003.2	31,789.5	13.8
Other Nonresidential Construction	92,212.3	72,130.5	73,245.3	116,999.0	135,479.3	26.3
Total Nonresidential Construction	\$413,440.4	\$272,055.1	\$389,602.8	\$422,945.9	\$365,520.4	100.0
(e) Estimate						
(a) Data represents five year average, 1987 to 1991.						
Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November 1991.						

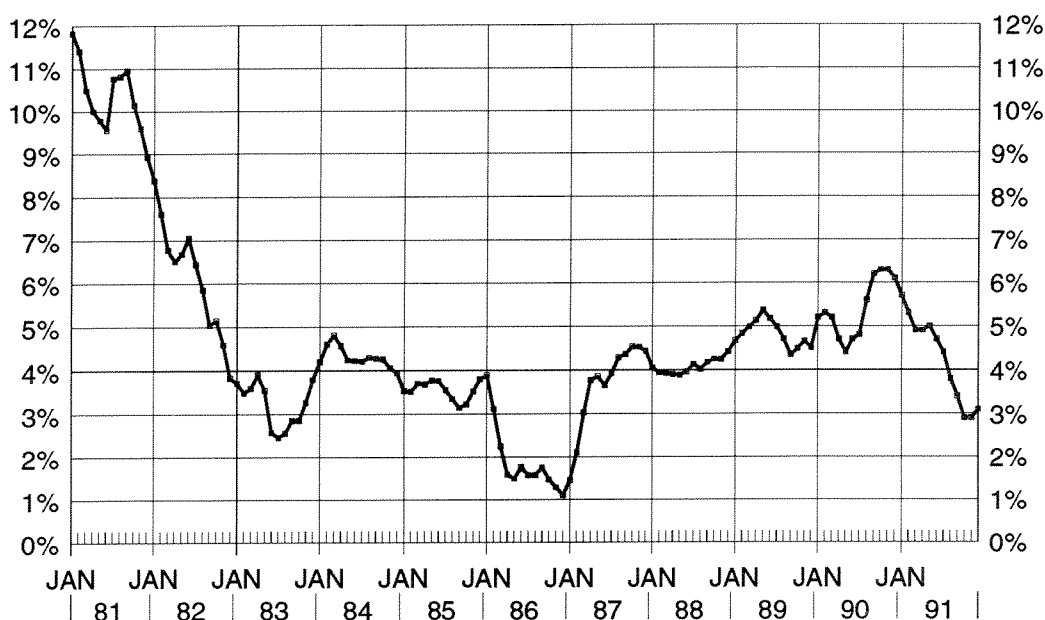
PRICES, INFLATION, AND UTAH'S COST OF LIVING

The pace of inflation decelerated significantly throughout 1991, and the expected 1992 gain at 2.5 to 3 percent is the lowest since 1986. In January 1991, impacted by war-related oil prices, the national consumer price index was 5.7 percent above the prior year. By October, the year-over increase had fallen to 2.9 percent. The 1991 annual average increase is estimated at 4.2 percent, compared with 5.4 percent in 1990.

Several factors contribute to the benign outlook for inflation in 1992. The sluggish national economic environment will severely limit the extent of the price gains that can be absorbed in most markets. In fact, price reductions and special discounts may be more common. Faced with mounting layoffs, wage gains are actually narrowing. Furthermore, gold and raw-material commodity prices (including real estate in many parts of the nation) are flat to lower, and the U.S. dollar is firm in exchange markets. Growth in the nation's money supply, while admittedly hard to interpret, has been below target ranges. Despite this litany of deflationary factors, the nation's bond market remains uneasy about an economic-policy overshoot which could re-ignite future inflation.

In the third quarter of 1991, the GNP implicit deflator increased at an annual rate of 1.8 percent, significantly lower than the 4.5 percent increase in the second quarter and 5.2 percent gain in the first quarter. The GNP fixed-weight deflator also decelerated during the third quarter, rising at an annual rate of 2.1 percent compared to 3.3 percent in the second quarter and 5.2 percent in the first quarter.

Figure 26
Increase in Prices Over the Previous 12
Months measured by CPI: Jan 81 to Dec 91



Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Utah Cost of Living

The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index is prepared quarterly and includes comparative data for approximately 270 urban areas. The index consists of price comparisons for a single point in time, but it does not measure inflation or price changes over time. What it does measure is the differences between areas in the cost of consumer goods and services, as compared with a national average of 100. The composite index is based on six components, including grocery items, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services. The Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce is a member of ACCRA and submits quarterly data for the local area.

The second-quarter 1991 composite index for Salt Lake City was 93.8, or 6.2 percent below the national average for the quarter. Other Utah cities included in the second-quarter survey were Cedar City (89.5), Provo-Orem (95.1), and St. George (100.6).

Table 28
U.S. Consumer Price Index
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)
1982 to 1984 = 100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.	Percent Change Dec-Dec Ann. Avg.	
1954	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	-0.7	0.7
1955	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.8	0.4	-0.4
1956	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.2	3.0	1.5
1957	27.6	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.1	2.9	3.3
1958	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.9	28.9	1.8	2.8
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.1	1.7	0.7
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4	1.7
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7	1.0
1962	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	1.3	1.0
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6	1.3
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0	1.3
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9	1.6
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.4	3.5	2.9
1967	32.6	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0	3.1
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7	4.2
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.6	37.7	36.7	6.2	5.5
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6	5.7
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3	4.4
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4	3.2
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7	6.2
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3	11.0
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9	9.1
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9	5.8
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7	6.5
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0	7.6
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3	11.3
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5	13.5
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9	10.3
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8	6.2
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8	3.2
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9	4.3
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8	3.6
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1	1.9
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4	3.6
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.7	118.3	4.6	4.1
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.5	4.8
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1	5.4
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.7	(e) 137.9	(e) 136.2	(e) 3.1	(e) 4.2

(e) = estimate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 29
U.S. Implicit Price Deflator and Fixed Weight Deflator

		GNP Implicit Price Deflator			GNP Fixed Weighted Deflator		
		Index (1982=100)	% Change Last Quarter*	% Change Year Ago	Index (1982=100)	% Change Last Quarter*	% Change Year Ago
1985	Q1	109.7	2.6%	3.0%	110.6	3.7%	3.6%
	Q2	110.6	3.3%	3.1%	111.5	3.3%	3.4%
	Q3	111.3	2.5%	2.9%	112.3	2.9%	3.3%
	Q4	112.2	3.2%	2.9%	113.2	3.2%	3.3%
	Ann. Avg.	111.0	--	3.0%	111.9	--	3.4%
1986	Q1	112.4	0.7%	2.5%	113.8	2.1%	2.9%
	Q2	113.2	2.8%	2.4%	114.4	2.1%	2.6%
	Q3	114.6	4.9%	3.0%	115.3	3.1%	2.7%
	Q4	115.1	1.7%	2.6%	116.1	2.8%	2.6%
	Ann. Avg.	113.8	--	2.6%	114.9	--	2.7%
1987	Q1	116.1	3.5%	3.3%	117.4	4.4%	3.2%
	Q2	117.0	3.1%	3.4%	118.4	3.5%	3.5%
	Q3	118.0	3.5%	3.0%	119.4	3.5%	3.6%
	Q4	118.5	1.7%	3.0%	120.5	3.7%	3.8%
	Ann. Avg.	117.4	--	3.1%	118.9	--	3.5%
1988	Q1	119.3	2.7%	2.8%	121.6	3.9%	3.6%
	Q2	120.6	4.4%	3.1%	123.0	4.7%	3.9%
	Q3	122.0	4.7%	3.4%	124.7	5.5%	4.4%
	Q4	123.4	4.7%	4.1%	126.1	4.4%	4.6%
	Ann. Avg.	121.3	--	3.3%	123.9	--	4.2%
1989	Q1	124.6	3.9%	4.4%	127.6	4.9%	4.9%
	Q2	125.8	3.9%	4.3%	129.0	4.6%	4.9%
	Q3	126.8	3.2%	3.9%	130.0	3.1%	4.3%
	Q4	128.0	3.8%	3.7%	131.2	3.7%	4.0%
	Ann. Avg.	126.3	--	4.1%	129.5	--	4.5%
1990	Q1	129.5	4.8%	3.9%	133.3	6.1%	4.5%
	Q2	131.0	4.7%	4.1%	134.6	4.1%	4.3%
	Q3	132.2	3.7%	4.2%	136.0	3.7%	4.6%
	Q4	133.1	2.8%	4.0%	137.5	3.6%	4.8%
	Ann. Avg.	131.5	--	4.1%	135.4	--	4.6%
1991	Q1	134.8	5.2%	4.1%	139.3	5.2%	4.5%
	Q2	136.3	4.5%	4.0%	140.4	3.3%	4.3%
	Q3	136.9	1.8%	3.6%	141.1	2.1%	3.8%
	Q4	137.5	0.4%	3.3%	na	na	na
	Ann. Avg.	136.4	--	3.7%	na	na	na
<p>* Annual Basis e Estimate na Not available</p> <p>Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Office of Planning and Budget.</p>							

Table 30
ACCRA Composite Cost-of-Living Comparisons
for Selected Metropolitan Areas
Second Quarter 1991

Component Index Weight	100%	13%	28%	9%	10%	5%	35%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	93.8	95.4	81.5	93.5	100.4	93.3	99.2
*Cedar City, Utah	89.5	101.7	76.9	83.9	91.1	88.7	93.5
Provo-Orem, Utah	95.1	94.4	77.2	88.2	105.3	100.2	105.4
*St. George, Utah	100.6	98.3	102.2	91.5	104.7	97.6	103.0
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	101.6	97.2	97.4	102.3	104.6	113.7	102.3
Los Angeles, California	113.1	100.4	197.7	82.9	106.2	124.2	104.6
San Diego, California	104.5	101.8	215.8	83.2	108.6	115.5	101.3
Denver, Colorado	101.9	96.8	100.6	96.7	103.1	120.5	99.9
Boise, Idaho	99.9	97.1	106.2	74.1	86.1	110.1	104.2
Las Vegas, Nevada	110.3	99.7	116.2	82.0	116.7	118.3	108.9
Albuquerque, New Mexico	100.6	92.1	106.3	96.2	96.7	108.9	103.5
Portland, Oregon	110.4	109.4	94.4	72.2	105.8	131.1	103.2
Seattle, Washington	112.7	110.9	133.3	62.7	106.2	133.0	104.6
Casper, Wyoming	100.2	107.6	89.7	96.8	96.9	102.5	98.9
Other Areas							
*Juneau, Alaska	131.0	128.1	122.4	114.6	109.1	170.9	124.0
Atlanta, Georgia	99.7	94.0	98.4	115.4	98.6	110.1	93.4
St. Louis, Missouri	97.6	95.3	96.1	92.1	101.1	102.1	97.7
Nassau-Suffolk, New York	149.8	120.4	224.3	209.9	126.7	133.0	122.1
Houston, Texas	101.0	106.3	83.8	93.0	111.8	103.3	102.3
** Highest City	135.6	115.4	216.7	180.1	121.3	154.6	116.7
	San Jose, CA	Philadelphia, PA	San Jose, CA	Philadelphia, PA	Columbus, OH	San Jose, CA	Richmond, VA
** Lowest City	87.1	81.1	65.1	59.9	85.1	73.8	85.6
	Pueblo, CO	Wichita, KS	Longview, TX	Tacoma, WA	Canton, OH	Nashville, TN	St. Joseph, MO
* Non-metropolitan Area ** Does not include cities in Alaska or New York. Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA).							

Table 31
ACCRA Cost-of-Living Index
for the Salt Lake City Metropolitan Area

COMPONENT INDEX WEIGHTS:	100%	13%	28%	9%	10%	5%	35%
	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISCELLANEOUS
U.S. AVERAGE:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	100.1	96.1	107.3	80.7	107.8	100.9	101.8
1982	100.9	101.2	107.5	89.4	103.5	100.6	99.0
1983	96.0	96.2	104.9	88.0	95.2	98.6	92.2
1984	98.0	100.3	97.4	88.2	97.5	106.8	98.9
1985	101.7	100.6	97.9	95.3	102.2	103.2	107.1
1986	101.4	102.9	94.4	97.2	98.6	105.3	107.5
1987	99.3	95.4	94.0	96.2	105.5	101.6	103.4
1988	98.3	94.6	88.4	94.0	105.4	106.1	104.4
1989	95.6	94.8	86.9	89.8	101.1	100.9	100.9
1990	92.0	88.8	81.5	84.4	97.0	93.7	101.9
1991	93.8	95.4	81.5	93.4	100.4	93.3	99.2
* Second Quarter							
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.							

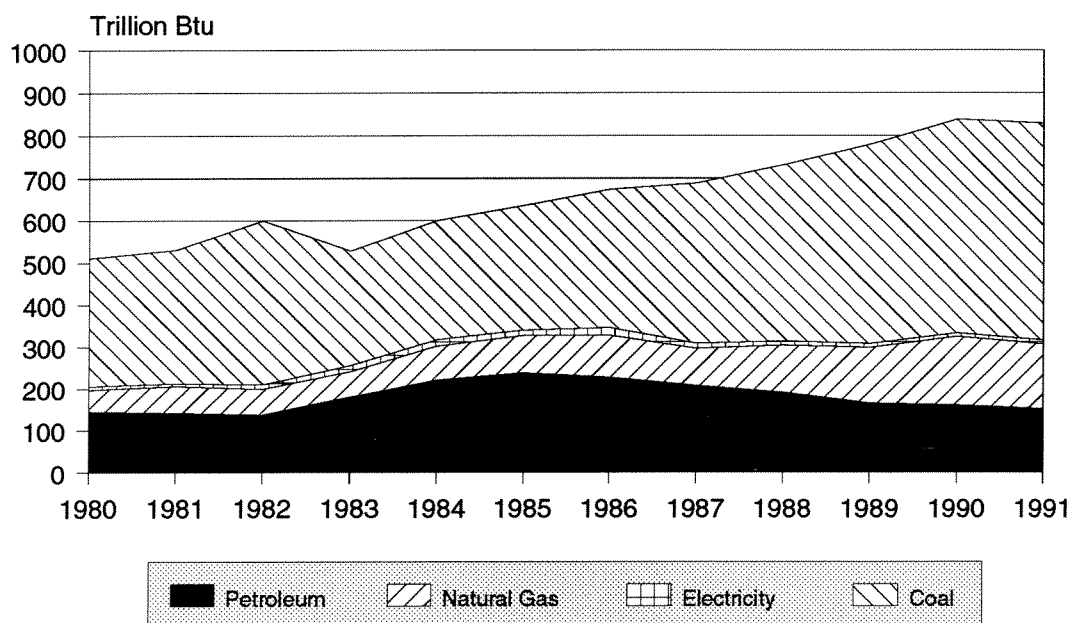
ENERGY PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND PRICES

The performance of Utah's economy depends on the availability of energy and the behavior of energy markets. Utah has an abundance of energy and can count coal, hydroelectric, geothermal, natural gas, uranium and crude oil among the energy resources whose development has contributed to the economic base of the state. Consumption of energy also contributes to our well-being. Energy is an important component of the productive economic effort of the state's industries and businesses, and is needed to meet our needs for fuel and electricity to operate our automobiles and heat our schools and homes. Changes in energy prices affect production costs of manufactured goods, wage levels, interest rates, inflation, and investment decisions which in turn affect the overall performance of the economy. Moreover, among current environmental problems, none are more prominent than those associated with the production and use of energy. In short, energy is closely linked to our economic prosperity and woven into the fabric of our daily lives.

Energy Production

The presence of significant reserves of coal, crude oil, natural gas, and uranium has fostered the development of a significant energy industry in Utah. The structure of this industry not only includes the production of primary energy fuels, but the conversion of these resources into other forms of energy such as petroleum products and electricity. In 1991 Utah's primary energy producing sectors will produce an estimated 830 trillion BTU of primary energy. This energy production will be used for consumption in Utah, shipped to other states, and exported

Figure 27
Utah Energy Production
By Primary Source



Source: Utah Division of Energy

to overseas markets. In 1991, coal will account for 62 percent of the total primary energy production in Utah, while natural gas production will contribute 19 percent. An additional 18 percent will be produced in the form of crude oil, and electricity generated from non-fossil fuel resources such as hydro and geothermal energy will make up the remaining one percent.

The value of Utah energy production at the point of extraction is estimated to be \$1.27 billion in 1991. Crude oil will rank first in value among Utah's primary energy resources and account for \$517 million, or 40 percent of the total value of all energy produced. The value of coal and natural gas production is expected to be \$500 million and \$214 million respectively, while electricity generated from non-fossil fuel sources will contribute \$38 million.

Crude Oil - Stable oil prices in 1991 were reflected in the key measures of exploration and drilling activity, well permits, rotary rig activity, and well completions. Exploration and drilling activity in Utah increased for the second year in a row, rebounding to levels not achieved since the mid-1980s. Drilling permits issued are expected to close out the year at 421. The average rotary rig count will more than double in 1991, increasing from an average of five active rigs in 1990 to eleven this year. Well completions in 1991 are expected to reach 219, one hundred and twenty-six more wells than were completed in all of 1990. This represents the largest number of wells drilled since 1986. Utah operators' drilling budgets have been heavily weighted towards lower risk development drilling activity, focusing primarily on in-fills and extensions with the result that 87 percent of all wells completed in Utah will fall into this category and only 13 percent will be exploratory wildcat wells. This will also account for a drilling success ratio that is expected to approach 82 percent.

Of the 219 wells projected to be completed in 1991, ninety are expected to be oil wells. Almost 60 percent of these wells will be drilled in southeastern Utah's Paradox Basin (San Juan and Grand Counties), followed by Uintah County (30 percent) and Duchesne (13 percent).

Despite a strong performance by the exploration and drilling sector of Utah's petroleum industry, Utah crude oil production will fall for the sixth consecutive year in 1991, down 5.5 percent from 1990's production of 27.6 million barrels. This year oil wells in Utah's 157 producing fields are projected to produce 26.1 million barrels, dropping Utah from 10th to 12th place among U.S. oil producing states. For the first time in eight years Summit County will not be the top producing county in Utah. San Juan will lead all counties with 8.1 million barrels, followed by Summit and Duchesne with 6.9 and 6.85 million barrels respectively. Uintah County will follow with 3.75 million barrels.

Petroleum Products - While Utah's crude oil production is projected to fall in 1991, production of petroleum products by Utah's six refineries is expected to approach 1990's record output. Crude oil runs will total 48.7 million barrels, only 262,000 barrels less than in 1990. Similarly, refinery utilization rates for the refining sector are expected to drop only slightly from 86.8 percent in 1990 to 86.4 percent this year. Utah's refineries will produce 25.1 million barrels of motor gasoline, 15.7 million barrels of distillates, 5.1 million barrels of aviation and jet fuel, and 2.6 million barrels of residual oils in 1991. All figures point toward a continuation of strong petroleum product demand in Utah and the rest of the intermountain west.

Utah refiners have increasingly turned to obtaining supplies of crude oil from Wyoming, Colorado and Nevada to fill out their crude oil runs in recent years. In 1991, Utah's oil producing basins are projected to supply only 18.2 million barrels of crude oil to Utah's refineries necessitating an additional 30.5 million barrels of crude oil from other Rocky Mountain states. 1991 will mark the sixth consecutive year Utah refiners have increased their shipments of crude oil from other states to meet Utah's crude oil needs. Since 1985, the portion of Utah-produced crude oil processed by Utah's refineries has dropped from 59 percent to 37 percent.

Natural Gas - Despite soft spot market prices, natural gas drilling activity increased significantly in 1991. Reinstatement of the federal nonconventional fuel tax credit, and operators' anticipation of gaining access to new markets with the impending completion of a number of pipeline projects in the Rocky Mountain region are credited with this resurgence. Natural gas completions are projected to increase to 89 by year-end with most of the drilling activity focused on the tight sands formations in the Uintah Basin. This will make 1991 the most active year for gas drilling since 1983.

Five hundred and ninety-six producing gas wells are projected to produce 333,566 million cubic feet of natural gas in 1991, an increase of 3.7 percent over 1990. This year will mark the eighth consecutive year gross production of natural gas has increased. Over 70 percent will come from the Anschutz Ranch East field in Summit County, with the largest percentage of its production earmarked for reinjection in oil field pressure maintenance projects. Less than 30 percent of Utah's gross natural gas production is typically available for distribution to end-use markets. In 1991, operators are expected to put even less natural gas into the market than last year and marketed production is expected to drop 7,707 million cubic feet to 140,170 million cubic feet. In addition to an increase in the volumes of gas used for pressure maintenance projects; weak prices, excess supply of natural gas in the Rocky Mountain supply region and decreased demand in the rest of the nation due to mild weather and recession will all be responsible for the drop in Utah natural gas produced for market distribution.

Coal - The average annual increase in Utah coal production between 1983 and 1990 exceeded 10 percent. While coal production will only experience a 1.5 percent increase in 1991 it will reach a record high of 22.3 million tons and mark the eighth consecutive year coal production increased in the state. This anticipated slow down is in response to a national recession and unusually large volumes of coal stockpiled at Utah Power and Hunter and Huntington power plants. Still, production is expected to increase slightly on the strength of increased demand from out-of-state electric utility markets in California, Nevada, and a projected increase in exports to the Pacific Rim.

Recent Utah production records have been achieved in spite of a decrease in the number of individuals employed by the coal industry. Utah coal mines continue to record the highest productivity of any underground coal mining state in the nation. Longwall mining operations are the most important factor contributing to the consistently high productivity in Utah coal mines. Longwall mining uses specially mechanized equipment to remove coal from two-hundred yard sections of mine wall which dramatically boosts coal production. In 1991, productivity is projected to average 37 tons per man day.

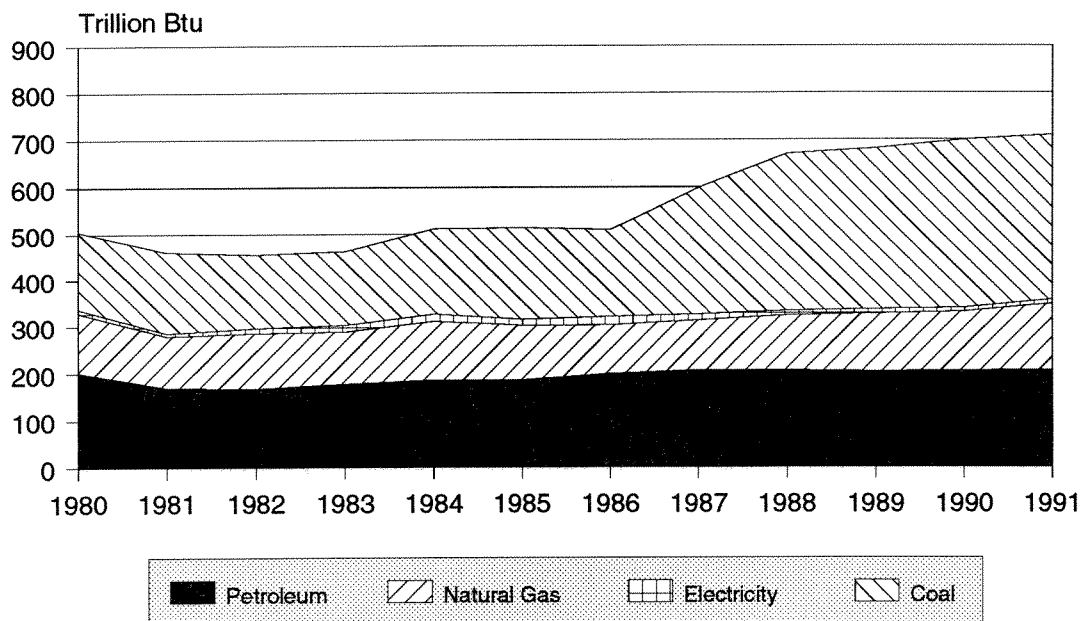
Electricity - During 1991 Utah electric utilities are expected to generate 30,115 million kilowatthours of electricity, 93.4 percent of the 1990 generation total. The decrease in electricity generation is primarily attributable to a decrease in coal-fired generation by the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP). In February, a portion of IPP was shut down for routine maintenance. In the period April through July, IPP's principal customer, Los Angeles City Water and Power, found it was cheaper to purchase hydroelectric power on the spot market than to purchase coal-fired electricity from IPP. Operations at IPP were significantly curtailed, and electricity generated in Utah dropped 17 percent compared to the same four months in 1990.

For the year, coal-fired electricity generation is expected to comprise 97.6 percent of all electricity generated in the state and total 28,972 million kilowatthours, a decrease of about 8 per cent from 1990. Hydroelectricity generation increased in 1991, as Utah and the surrounding states continued to recover from dry conditions the previous four years, and will account for an estimated 548 million kilowatthours of electricity.

Natural gas-fired electricity generation will be the fuel source experiencing the largest increase in 1991, going from 54 million kilowatthours in 1990 to 379 million kilowatthours this year. Utah's geothermal energy resources will account for 161 million kilowatthours of electricity, while petroleum-generated electricity will contribute the smallest portion of electricity at 55 million kilowatthours.

Uranium - In previous years, Utah's uranium milling industry has been responsible for as much as 43 percent of total yellowcake production in the United States. In 1990, the only uranium mill operating in Utah, UMETCO's White Mesa Mill at Blanding was put on standby status and has remained shutdown throughout 1991. Accordingly, no yellowcake production has been reported this year marking the first time in 46 years Utah mills have not produced yellowcake for the uranium industry.

Figure 28
Utah Energy Consumption
By Primary Source



Source: Utah Division of Energy

Energy Consumption

The demand for energy in Utah is strongly influenced by both the level of economic activity and the weather. The major economic forces driving demand for energy in Utah are state gross product, real disposable income, population growth, and industrial/manufacturing production. In 1991 Utah's economy was among the strongest in the United States as characterized by net in-migration, growth in the number of jobs created, unemployment rates below the national average, rising personal income levels, increased housing construction, and strong sales activity. Due to a strong performance by the economy, Utah's net energy consumption (not including fossil fuels consumed in the generation of electricity shipped out-of-state) grew 7.7 percent to 591.4 trillion BTU. Estimated expenditures on energy in Utah exceeded \$2.8 billion. While consumption of coal decreased, Utah's consumed more petroleum products, natural gas and electricity than during the previous year. Coal accounted for the largest portion of total energy consumed in Utah during 1991, comprising 354.4 trillion BTU or 59.8 percent. Petroleum's share of total consumption increased to 206.4 trillion BTU and represented 35 percent of the total. Natural gas usage increased to 140.6 trillion BTU.

Petroleum Products - While demand for U.S. petroleum product was down for the year due to recession, a relatively stronger performance by Utah's economy contributed to an increase in demand for petroleum products in this state. Petroleum product consumption in 1991 is projected to increase for two of the three major product categories. Total consumption will increase almost one percent above 1990 figures, approaching 1,571 million gallons.

The single largest category of petroleum product consumption is motor fuel, accounting for 47 percent of all petroleum consumed in Utah. In 1991 motor fuel consumption is expected to increase by 13.8 million gallons to 735 million gallons. Consumption of distillate fuels is also projected to increase 2.6 percent, reflecting an overall increase in economic activity in Utah during the past year. Aviation fuel is a combined category that includes kerosene-jet fuel for commercial aviation, naphtha-type jet fuel used in military aircraft, and aviation gasoline for small fixed-winged aircraft. While consumption of kerosene-jet fuel and aviation gasoline is expected to increase in 1991, a significant drop in consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel is expected to result in an overall decline of almost 4 percent in this petroleum product consumption category.

Natural Gas - Natural gas consumption in 1991 is expected to be 129,301 million cubic feet, 12 percent higher than in 1990. Residential consumption will increase 15 percent to 49,944 million cubic feet, while the commercial sector is projected to increase consumption 19.4 percent to 24,676 million cubic feet. Residential and commercial growth in demand was sustained by temperatures that were slightly colder than normal in 1991, a strong housing market, and continued expansion by Mountain Fuel Supply Company into central and southwestern Utah. Consumption by the industrial sector fell to 30,773 million cubic feet, a decrease of one percent from 1990.

The consuming sector experiencing the largest increase in 1991 was the electric utility industry. Low natural gas prices, strong demand for electricity, and environmental concerns have led to an expansion of natural gas-fired electric generation capacity in Utah. With Utah Power's conversion of the Gadsby plant to natural gas in late 1990, natural gas consumption for electricity generation has increased dramatically in 1991. Natural gas consumption by the electric utility industry will increase from 516 million cubic feet in 1990 to 4,008 million cubic feet in 1991.

Coal - The electric utility industry is the dominant coal consuming sector in Utah, typically accounting for as much as 86 percent of all coal consumed in a given year. In 1991, Utah coal consumption is projected to reach 15.4 million tons, 2 percent less than in 1990. Electric utilities will again be the largest coal consuming sector in Utah responsible for 13.15 million tons, or 85 percent of all coal consumed in the state. This will represent a decrease of 3 percent from 1990 electric utility coal consumption levels. The decrease is primarily attributable to a drop in coal consumed by the Intermountain Power agency's 1500 Mw coal-fired IPP plant. Geneva Steel's consumption of coking coal is projected to increase along with the Utah industrial sector's consumption of steam coal. Consumption of coking coal is expected to increase 1.8 percent to 1.34 million tons while the industrial sector is likely to increase consumption by 7.5 percent to 727,000 tons.

Electricity - Electricity consumption tends to be higher when economic conditions are good. In 1991, consumption of electricity to all consumers is projected to increase a healthy 6 percent to 16,142 million kilowatthours, reflecting the strong performance of Utah's economy. The residential and commercial sectors are projected to show the largest growth in consumption between 1990 and 1991. Consumption by the residential sector is expected to increase by 394 million kilowatthours, to 4,582 million kilowatthours for a 9.4 percent increase. The commercial sector will experience a similar increase, growing 8.8 percent to 5,128 million kilowatthours. The largest consumers of electricity, the industrial sector, will experience more modest growth, increasing 2.3 percent to 5,684 million kilowatt hours.

Energy Prices

Crude oil prices survived a turbulent market in 1991 without experiencing the price collapse many energy analysts anticipated would occur following resolution of the Persian Gulf conflict. Average wellhead prices for Utah crude oil fell from \$25.55 at the end of 1990 to \$18.44 per barrel in March 1991. Since then prices have been stable within a range of \$19 to \$20 per barrel. On the year, the average wellhead price of Utah crude oil is expected to approach \$19.85 per barrel, a 12 percent decrease from 1990's \$22.61. Utah refiner acquisition costs are projected to decrease as well. Costs to Utah refiners of acquiring crude oil supplies are expected to average \$20.93 per barrel, representing a 13 percent decrease.

Lower 1991 refiner acquisition costs have been reflected in wholesale prices (excluding taxes) paid for petroleum products in 1991. Petroleum product prices at the wholesale rack have generally tracked crude oil prices. However, product prices have shown more resistance on the downside due to strong demand and tighter supplies. A firming of product prices relative to crude oil prices was reflected in product prices that have typically been 3 to 4 percent higher than what would be expected on the basis of refiner crude oil acquisition costs. For the year the wholesale rack prices of unleaded gasoline is projected to average \$.66 per gallon versus \$.74 per gallon in 1990. No. 2 distillate fuel will average \$.638 per gallon, 9.5 cents per gallon less than 1990's average price of \$.733 per gallon.

The wellhead price of natural gas produced in Utah is projected to fall 6.7 percent to \$1.53 per thousand cubic feet in 1991. The continuing weakness in natural gas prices is due primarily to high natural gas inventories in the Rocky Mountain supply region, recession, and abnormally mild winter weather in most parts of the United States. The average price of natural gas delivered to consumers in Utah is expected to be \$3.72 Mcf in 1991. The

average price paid by residential consumers is projected to average \$5.48 per thousand cubic feet; for commercial customers, \$4.52 per thousand cubic feet; and industrial customers \$3.64 per thousand cubic feet. The price of natural gas deliveries to electric utility customers should average \$1.80 per thousand cubic feet.

The price of Utah coal (F.O.B.) will increase only slightly in 1991, from \$21.78 per ton to \$22.39 per ton, while the average price of coal delivered to Utah coal-fired power plants is expected to average \$28.14.

Energy Industry Employment

Employment in the four primary energy producing sectors has fallen precipitously since 1981. From a high of 11,898 in 1981, employment has fallen 59 percent over the course of the past ten years. Employment directly attributed to energy production in 1991 was 4,821 jobs, paying total wages of \$180.7 million. These figures represented approximately .65 percent of total employment of non-agricultural jobs in the state and 1.18 percent of total wages and salaries.

All sectors have experienced substantial decreases in employment since 1981 as reflected in the total energy industry figures. Oil industry cutbacks in exploration and the attendant drop in drilling and production have significantly reduced employment in Utah's oil and gas industry. At the height of Utah's 1981 oil boom, 5,915 individuals were employed in exploration and production activities. By the end of 1989, employment in this sector had declined to a decade low of 1,891--68 percent of 1981's peak level. Since 1989, employment in this sector has rebounded somewhat, increasing to 2,357 in 1991.

Despite year-to-year of increases in production since 1983, employment in Utah's coal industry continues to decline. The installation on longwall mining equipment in Utah's coal mines has been the primary reason for the reduction in manpower. Between 1982 and 1991, employment in Utah's coal fields has declined 53 percent to 2,364. Similarly, the uranium industry achieved record levels of production during the 1980's, yet employment through the second quarter of 1991 was only 7 percent of what it was in 1980. Currently there are approximately 100 individuals employed by UMETCO's White Mesa mill, and the five mines that continue to operate in the state. With the White Mesa Mill on standby status for all of 1991, due to an oversupply of yellowcake on the world market, the employment growth prospects for the uranium industry are expected to remain bleak.

Table 32
Utah Energy Prices: 1980 to 1991

	Field Price (Dollars per Unit)			Average End-Use Price (Dollars per Unit)					
	Coal (Tons)	Crude Oil (Barrels)	Natural Gas (MCF)	Coal (Tons)	Electricity (Kwh)	No. 2 Distillate (Gallons)	Petroleum Products Motor Fuel (Gallons)	Aviation Fuel (Gallons)	Natural Gas (MCF)
1980	\$25.63	\$19.79	\$1.86	\$29.63	\$0.045	--	--	--	\$2.88
1981	\$26.87	\$34.14	\$1.87	\$32.79	\$0.049	--	--	--	\$3.06
1982	\$29.42	\$30.50	\$2.47	\$33.38	\$0.055	--	--	--	\$2.79
1983	\$28.32	\$28.12	\$2.56	\$30.64	\$0.059	\$0.832	\$0.864	--	\$3.36
1984	\$29.20	\$27.21	\$3.16	\$32.14	\$0.061	\$0.851	\$0.819	--	\$4.01
1985	\$27.69	\$23.98	\$3.23	\$31.62	\$0.065	\$0.796	\$0.814	\$0.844	\$3.92
1986	\$27.64	\$13.33	\$2.90	\$31.33	\$0.067	\$0.497	\$0.529	\$0.547	\$3.64
1987	\$25.67	\$17.22	\$1.82	\$26.90	\$0.065	\$0.631	\$0.580	\$0.565	\$3.85
1988	\$22.85	\$14.24	\$1.70	\$28.58	\$0.063	\$0.524	\$0.562	\$0.533	\$3.31
1989	\$22.00	\$18.63	\$1.58	\$27.87	\$0.058	\$0.632	\$0.654	\$0.631	\$3.29
1990	\$21.78	\$22.61	\$1.64	\$26.47	\$0.054	\$0.733	\$0.750	\$0.796	\$3.66
1991	\$22.39	\$19.85	\$1.53	\$28.14	\$0.054	\$0.638	\$0.675	\$0.724	\$3.72

Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System

Table 33
Energy Employment in Utah
1980 to 1991

	Uranium	Coal	Petroleum Production	Petroleum Refineries	Petroleum Distribution	Electricity	Natural Gas Distribution	Total
1980	1,532	4,536	4,519	879	2,075	3,777	2,863	20,181
1981	1,471	4,512	5,915	939	4,720	3,948	2,769	24,274
1982	1,113	5,063	5,401	875	2,302	4,163	2,960	21,877
1983	744	3,148	4,493	859	2,236	4,249	2,992	18,721
1984	376	2,784	3,962	811	1,952	4,736	2,809	17,430
1985	281	2,858	3,845	816	1,997	5,031	2,451	17,278
1986	353	2,770	2,426	794	1,933	5,262	2,360	15,898
1987	344	2,577	1,903	778	1,677	5,046	2,308	14,633
1988	290	2,575	2,023	788	1,418	4,687	2,279	14,000
1989	261	2,506	1,891	826	1,452	4,592	2,233	13,761
1990	235	2,535	2,138	897	1,371	4,452	2,238	13,866
1991	100	2,364	2,357	903	1,382	4,417	2,247	13,769

Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System

Table 34
Oil and Natural Gas Development Activity in Utah

	Drilling Permits	Average Active Rotary Rigs	Wells completed			
			Oil	Gas	Dry	Total
1980	523	43	71	99	140	310
1981	678	68	199	168	205	572
1982	664	41	172	136	156	464
1983	588	36	167	110	150	427
1984	622	46	228	80	141	449
1985	392	28	201	71	102	374
1986	219	13	109	53	57	219
1987	195	8	55	24	46	125
1988	165	6	62	27	44	133
1989	97	5	44	16	23	83
1990	253	5	49	16	28	93
1991 (e)	421	11	90	89	41	219
(e) Estimate						
Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System						

Table 35
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil in Utah

	Supply		Disposition			
	Field Production	Imports	Utah Crude Exports	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Stocks
1980	24,979	28,769	8,232	45,516	45,599	757
1981	24,309	27,257	7,866	43,700	42,673	762
1982	23,595	25,477	7,826	41,246	40,368	614
1983	31,045	20,886	8,316	43,615	43,185	632
1984	38,054	19,234	13,616	43,672	43,746	607
1985	40,971	19,175	14,597	45,549	45,021	556
1986	39,172	21,681	15,721	45,132	45,034	588
1987	35,788	22,013	12,137	45,664	44,483	603
1988	33,018	24,275	8,411	48,882	47,618	593
1989	28,425	24,529	6,179	46,775	46,767	524
1990	27,604	29,225	7,725	49,104	48,985	658
1991 (e)	26,059	30,492	7,901	48,650	48,723	563
(e) Estimate						
Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System						

Table 36
Supply and Consumption of Petroleum Products in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by End-Use					Exports
	Refined in Utah	Imports	Refinery Stocks	Motor Fuel	Aviation Fuel	Distillates	Other	Total	
1980	1,694,260	313,903	93,954	652,428	116,592	357,126	390,600	1,516,746	929,710
1981	1,617,812	367,721	89,754	653,016	107,688	304,626	232,890	1,298,220	992,451
1982	1,508,690	434,236	92,778	663,306	120,834	278,460	227,430	1,290,030	929,006
1983	1,790,822	340,139	77,746	670,068	142,254	270,690	278,670	1,361,682	1,062,499
1984	1,651,342	422,376	83,244	678,342	146,622	291,606	301,812	1,418,382	1,013,079
1985	1,765,248	394,479	80,430	681,912	163,884	251,034	318,696	1,415,526	981,323
1986	1,776,367	337,091	78,246	736,722	186,690	307,944	282,534	1,513,890	839,288
1987	1,797,929	349,466	66,402	749,784	212,856	285,222	320,376	1,568,238	870,198
1988	1,918,644	361,879	75,936	763,224	213,738	308,658	285,894	1,571,514	979,726
1989	1,913,310	349,781	91,980	726,726	218,442	259,728	342,468	1,547,364	893,707
1990	1,929,270	455,494	72,786	721,266	245,868	264,642	325,248	1,557,024	1,021,561
1991 (e)	1,905,815	532,862	63,798	735,042	236,427	271,390	327,667	1,570,526	1,048,940
(e) Estimate									
Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System									

Table 37
Supply and Consumption of Natural Gas in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by End-Use				
	Gross Production	Marketed	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Other	Total
1980	87,766	47,857	42,949	22,503	38,386	4,758	8,445	117,041
1981	90,936	58,865	40,589	21,753	35,568	2,732	1,231	101,873
1982	100,628	56,367	53,003	27,798	34,574	2,573	7,091	125,039
1983	96,933	54,700	42,813	23,640	29,632	740	5,756	102,581
1984	183,062	73,154	47,719	27,023	31,606	576	9,390	116,314
1985	210,019	80,122	44,884	25,120	27,072	657	10,202	107,935
1986	238,388	90,013	47,199	25,434	21,589	704	14,391	109,317
1987	262,282	79,597	40,597	21,685	16,914	556	18,493	98,245
1988	277,566	101,028	43,356	20,672	25,310	537	18,251	108,126
1989	287,081	129,089	45,438	20,537	29,032	758	17,248	113,013
1990	319,632	145,875	43,408	20,660	31,094	516	19,508	115,186
1991(e)	333,566	140,170	49,944	24,676	30,773	4,008	19,900	129,301
(e) Estimate								
Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System								

Table 38
Supply and Consumption of Coal in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by End-Use				
	Utah Production	Imports	Exports	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total
1980	13,236	1,215	6,728	237	1,528	446	4,895	7,106
1981	13,808	1,136	8,764	196	1,567	714	4,956	7,432
1982	16,912	797	8,261	177	841	822	4,947	6,787
1983	11,829	937	6,133	191	839	629	5,223	6,882
1984	12,259	1,539	6,432	259	1,386	548	5,712	7,905
1985	12,831	1,580	6,549	252	1,288	438	6,325	8,303
1986	14,269	1,145	5,366	191	814	351	6,756	8,112
1987	16,521	1,165	5,633	123	231	276	11,175	11,806
1988	18,164	2,448	5,925	196	1,184	589	12,544	14,513
1989	20,517	2,367	7,283	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044
1990	22,012	2,137	7,467	181	1,318	676	13,563	15,738
1991 (e)	22,344	2,210	8,311	196	1,342	727	13,149	15,414
(e) Estimate								
Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System								

Table 39
Supply and Consumption of Electricity in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by End-Use				
	Fossil Fuel	Renewable	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
1980	11,291	823	12,114	3,293	3,569	3,800	512	11,174
1981	11,139	623	11,762	3,476	3,909	3,930	530	11,845
1982	10,867	1,024	11,891	3,630	3,033	4,610	745	12,018
1983	11,030	1,394	12,424	3,678	3,375	4,786	769	12,608
1984	12,359	1,429	13,788	3,825	3,935	4,656	950	13,366
1985	14,283	1,128	15,411	3,996	4,272	4,663	658	13,589
1986	15,235	1,584	16,819	3,984	4,262	4,583	662	13,491
1987	25,326	1,020	26,346	3,991	4,127	4,570	784	13,472
1988	28,870	767	29,637	4,186	4,356	5,259	765	14,566
1989	29,761	735	30,496	4,134	4,365	5,622	782	14,902
1990	31,622	638	32,260	4,188	4,713	5,553	772	15,225
1991 (e)	29,406	709	30,115	4,582	5,128	5,684	748	16,142
(e) Estimate								
Source: Utah Division of Energy, Energy Data Information System								

TAX COLLECTIONS

Historic and estimated tax collections and trends are presented in Table 40 for fiscal years 1975 to 1993. Fiscal years 1975 through 1982 were a period of in-migration and relatively high growth in employment, wages and tax collections. The growth in collections decreased in fiscal year 1983 due to a recession and then rebounded in fiscal year 1984 due to economic recovery, windfall payments, and sales, corporate, severance, and beer tax increases. Fiscal year 1985 produced moderate growth in tax collections as the recovery continued and motor and special fuel taxes were increased.

Collections declined sharply in fiscal year 1986 due to the closure of Kennecott Copper, out-migration, depressed oil prices, declining wages and employment, and new sales tax exemptions. Increased tax collections in fiscal year 1987 resulted from accelerated corporate payments, an income tax surcharge, and windfalls from 1986 federal income tax reform. Revenue receipts would have declined without these tax increases due to the closures of Geneva Steel and Kennecott Copper, a construction downturn (particularly IPP), and lower oil prices.

Fiscal year 1988 collections improved as a result of income tax windfalls, state income tax reform, increased oil prices, and the reopening of Geneva and Kennecott. Sales, cigarette, and motor and special fuels tax increases also caused the improvement in 1988 collections. Because of unanticipated income tax windfalls from tax reform and improvements in economic activity, a special session of the Legislature met in July 1988 to reduce income taxes by 11.5 percent. A one-time income tax rebate of approximately \$71 million was also approved during the special session.

Economic activity continued to improve during fiscal year 1989. Tax collections increased due to one-time mineral lease and inheritance tax windfalls, as well as higher profits and bonus payments at Kennecott and Geneva. Other factors contributing to the increased tax collections were the strong growth in manufacturing, trade and service sectors, and the expansions of new and existing firms in prominent areas such as telecommunications, aerospace, and computer and bio-medical technologies.

The economy continued to prosper into fiscal year 1990. The strength in tax collections in fiscal year 1989 prompted another special session of the Legislature in September 1989 to reduce the income tax an additional 5.7 percent. The state's unrestricted general fund sales tax rate was reduced by 2.15 percent, from 5.09375 percent to 4.984375 percent, as of January 1, 1990. The total state sales tax rate dropped to 5.0 percent; but 1/64th of this was designated to fund the Olympic Sports facilities.

Fiscal year 1991 was another year of solid economic growth and revenue collections. Income taxes were the fastest growing of the major tax revenues at 8.8 percent followed by sales taxes at 4.5 percent. Corporate tax collections declined due to refunds. Mineral lease payments fell due to new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing leases and bonuses. Insurance premium taxes declined as a result of monies being returned to the 2nd injury fund that were deposited to the general fund in fiscal year 1990. Motor fuels taxes dropped largely due to reduced consumption related to higher gasoline prices caused by the war in the Middle East. An increase of 2.9 percent in special fuels taxes resulted from more aggressive collection procedures.

Fiscal year 1992 should result in further increases in overall tax collections due to moderate economic growth. Income and employment growth should remain significantly above the national average in fiscal year 1992. Income taxes and sales taxes are projected to increase by 8 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. An increase in beer, cigarette and tobacco taxes is expected in fiscal year 1992 due to cigarette taxes being raised 3.5 cents per pack. A large decline in the General Fund Other category is expected due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund. A decline in severance taxes is expected resulting from the deductibility of workover credits and new sliding scale rates.

Table 40
Selected Annual Forecast and Historic Tax Collections
Fiscal Years 1975 to 1993
November 1991
(In Thousands)

	SALES TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	INCOME TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	CORPORATE TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	MINERAL PRODUCTION TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	MINERAL LEASE PAYMENTS	PERCENT CHANGE
FY75	173,737		104,919		18,003		na	na	5,532	
FY76	194,799	12.12	140,562	33.97	24,502	36.10	na	na	5,512	(0.36)
FY77	225,794	15.91	158,268	12.60	24,867	1.49	na	na	9,018	63.61
FY78	257,988	14.26	183,894	16.19	29,448	18.42	na	na	9,639	6.89
FY79	288,603	11.87	225,956	22.87	32,874	11.63	na	na	12,325	27.87
FY80	320,454	11.04	265,327	17.42	40,377	22.82	na	na	14,933	21.16
FY81	347,382	8.40	294,947	11.16	40,667	0.72	na	na	18,153	21.56
FY82	385,260	10.90	331,139	12.27	40,894	0.56	na	na	26,891	48.14
FY83	388,771	0.91	347,977	5.08	33,763	(17.44)	4,341	na	36,162	34.48
FY84	526,158	35.34	390,913	12.34	53,226	57.65	10,812	149.07	37,468	3.61
FY85	555,415	5.56	435,510	11.41	65,918	23.85	18,120	67.59	34,190	(8.75)
FY86	558,581	0.57	454,290	4.31	84,048	27.50	22,923	26.51	32,578	(4.71)
FY87	559,208	0.11	533,288	17.39	68,898	(18.03)	9,519	(58.47)	22,385	(31.29)
FY88	613,520	9.71	640,894	20.18	78,806	14.38	10,414	9.40	28,836	28.82
FY89	666,943	8.71	636,514	(0.68)	92,979	17.98	9,290	(10.79)	50,800	76.17
FY90	708,234	6.19	659,566	3.62	99,694	7.22	8,634	(7.06)	34,941	(31.22)
FY91	740,307	4.53	717,616	8.80	87,766	(11.96)	8,835	2.33	32,378	(7.34)
FY92	784,000	5.90	775,000	8.00	89,000	1.41	7,800	(11.71)	31,000	(4.26)
FY93	821,000	4.72	828,000	6.84	95,000	6.74	8,200	5.13	32,400	4.52

	MINE OCCUPATION TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	MOTOR FUELS TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	SPECIAL FUELS TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	B, C & T TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE	INSURANCE PREMIUM TAXES	PERCENT CHANGE
FY75	5,769		40,485		5,753		8,700		9,520	
FY76	11,259	95.16	43,515	7.48	6,241	8.48	9,197	5.71	8,384	(11.93)
FY77	8,489	(24.60)	45,694	5.01	6,865	10.00	9,617	4.57	10,098	20.44
FY78	8,446	(0.51)	48,808	6.81	7,391	7.66	9,989	3.87	11,917	18.01
FY79	8,423	(0.27)	61,372	25.74	9,852	33.30	10,156	1.67	13,452	12.88
FY80	9,821	16.60	60,451	(1.50)	10,470	6.27	12,445	22.54	14,718	9.41
FY81	14,757	50.26	56,508	(6.52)	10,107	(3.47)	13,520	8.64	15,778	7.20
FY82	20,694	40.23	67,734	19.87	12,672	25.38	14,108	4.35	21,494	36.23
FY83	24,329	17.57	68,685	1.40	12,603	(0.54)	16,211	14.91	17,102	(20.43)
FY84	36,243	48.97	68,979	0.43	14,449	14.65	19,897	22.74	19,986	16.86
FY85	46,880	29.35	89,337	29.51	17,791	23.13	21,309	7.10	22,262	11.39
FY86	43,797	(6.58)	92,164	3.16	19,369	8.87	21,503	0.91	26,077	17.14
FY87	21,530	(50.84)	99,985	8.49	20,627	6.49	23,995	11.59	27,762	6.46
FY88	29,156	35.42	129,370	29.39	27,554	33.58	29,153	21.50	28,223	1.66
FY89	28,134	(3.51)	131,220	1.43	29,305	6.35	30,730	5.41	26,406	(6.44)
FY90	30,096	6.97	132,475	0.96	29,092	(0.73)	30,178	(1.80)	30,020	13.69
FY91	31,016	3.06	131,056	(1.07)	36,786	26.45	31,003	2.73	27,804	(7.38)
FY92	23,500	(24.23)	132,100	0.80	34,900	(5.13)	34,000	9.67	30,500	9.70
FY93	23,600	0.43	133,000	0.68	35,900	2.87	34,400	1.18	31,800	4.26

1) Corporate taxes decline in FY91 largely due to a refund paid to a major corporation.
2) Effective July 1, 1991, cigarette taxes were raised 3.5 cents per pack.
3) Federal deficit-reduction tax changes impact Utah income, beer, liquor, cigarette, and gasoline revenues.
4) Severance tax workover credits are deductible as of January 1990. New sliding scale rates take effect January 1992.
5) The increase in special fuels collections in FY91 is largely due to the reduction in tax evasion due to the diesel fuel tax now being collected at the pump.
6) The decline in mineral lease payments in FY91 and FY92 is due largely to new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing leases and bonuses.
7) The insurance premium tax for FY91 was reduced \$1.5 million in order to return monies to the 2nd injury fund that were incorrectly deposited into the general fund in FY90.
8) FY92 and FY93 values are estimates.

Sources: Utah State Tax Commission and Office of Planning and Budget.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

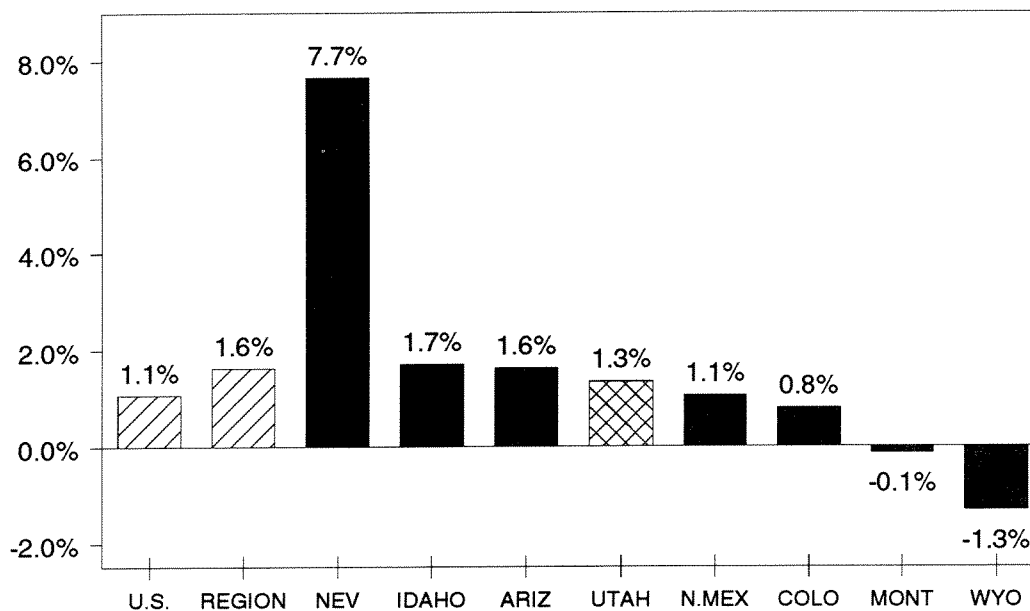
In this chapter, comparisons will be made between Utah and other states of the mountain division. The mountain division (as defined by the Bureau of the Census) includes the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

During the past several years economic conditions in the mountain division have undergone a transformation from one of the weakest economic regions in the country to one of the strongest. This energy rich region suffered from the collapse in energy prices in 1985. In addition, agricultural and other natural resource based industries such as timber and metal mining fell on hard times. Weakness in these natural resource based industries spread to related industries such as construction and financial services. As a result, many states in the mountain region experienced serious economic distress and even recession during 1986 and 1987. Nevada, in contrast, was a leading growth state throughout this entire period, based upon its strong gaming and tourism industries. The nation, meanwhile, had strong and sustained growth.

In 1988, there were signs that economic conditions for the mountain states were improving. Significant job growth was occurring in various service industries, agriculture rebounded, and commodity prices strengthened. During 1989, while economic clouds gathered for the national economy, the economies of most mountain states had restructured and were growing at a healthy pace. The national economy slowed from a crawl into recession in 1990. By the end of 1991, while no longer technically in recession, the national economic picture is very weak, with job losses when compared to a year ago and depressed consumer confidence. Economic growth in the mountain states, while strong in 1990, has slowed as we end 1991.

An examination of basic demographic and economic statistics demonstrates the relatively favorable economic conditions among most mountain states compared to the national economy.

Figure 29
Population Growth: 1989 to 1990



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population Growth

The rate of population growth in the mountain states has increased the last three years. In 1988 it was 1.2 percent over the previous year. With improving economic conditions relative to the nation, population growth in this region will continue to be significantly higher than average. From 1989 to 1990, the population in mountain division states increased by 221,000 to a total 13,719,000 inhabitants. This amounted to a 1.6 percent increase in population compared to a 1.1 percent increase nationally. Montana and Wyoming, which are heavily dependent on natural resource based industries, have lost population over the past five years.

Early indications are that Utah, in 1991, has experienced its largest percent gain in population since 1980 of about 2.7 percent. While estimates for the rest of the region are not available for 1991, it appears that favorable economic conditions in the mountain west will attract in-migrants to the area.

Personal Income Growth

Total personal income for the region grew at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent from 1985 to 1990, as compared to the national rate of 7.0 percent. Utah's average annual growth of personal income was 6.7 percent during this period. Of the eight states in the mountain region, Nevada, Arizona and Idaho have had personal income growth rates above the national average since 1985.

From 1989 to 1990, income grew by 7.4 percent in the mountain states compared to 6.5 percent in the U.S. Recently, personal income grew faster relative to the nation. This confirms the continued economic vitality of most mountain states. The most recent data show that income growth is still quite strong in this region while slowing dramatically for the nation as a result of the recession. Personal income grew by 6.0 percent and by 3.7 percent in the mountain states and the U.S. respectively from the second quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 1991. During this same time, personal income in Utah grew at 7.4 percent, faster than any other state in the region and double the national average rate.

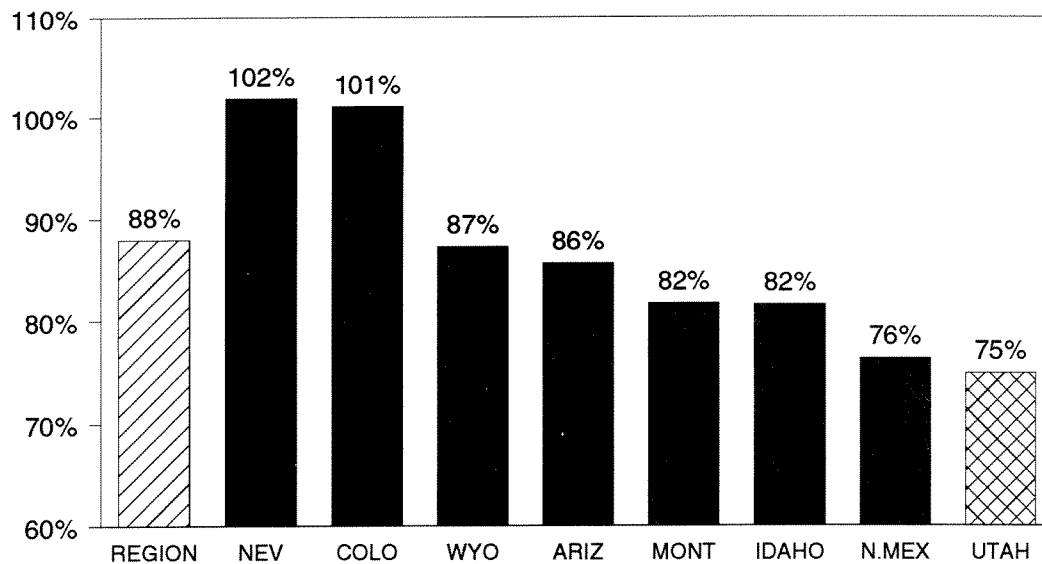
Per capita personal income for a region can change relative to the U.S. average because the region's total personal income, its population, or both, grow at a faster or slower rate than the U.S. average. From 1985 to 1990, income in the mountain region grew a little slower than the national rate, while population grew at a faster rate. The obvious result is that per capita income for the mountain states has deteriorated relative to national per capita income. In 1985, per capita income in the mountain region was \$12,775, or 91 percent of the national figure of \$13,942. By 1990, per capita income for the mountain states was 88 percent of the national figure--\$16,437 compared to \$18,691.

Six of the eight mountain states experienced a decrease in per capita personal income relative to the U.S. average from 1985 to 1990. Idaho and Montana were respectively 78 percent and 79 percent of the U.S. average in 1985. They both increased to 82 percent in 1990.

Per capita total personal income is one statistic that is used to measure relative economic prosperity between states. In Utah, on average, the birth rate is higher and household size is larger than found in other states. With 36.4 percent of Utah's population under the age of 18 compared to 25.6 percent nationally, Utah's per capita income is just 75 percent as high as the national figure of \$18,691 for 1990. This rate of 75 percent is the lowest of any state in the region.

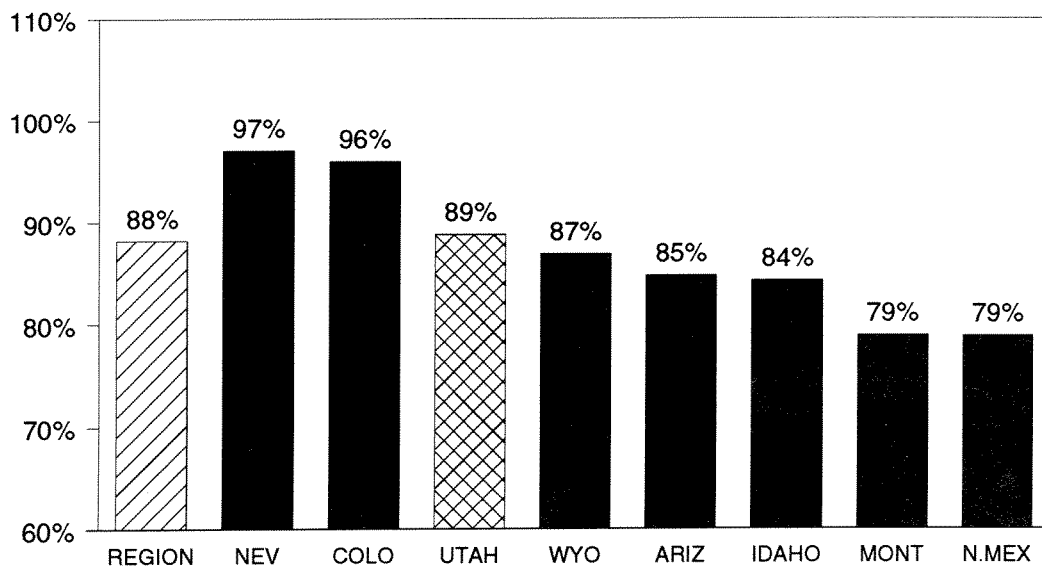
Another measure of relative economic prosperity, total personal income per household, recognizes that most people live in households and not as individuals. In 1990, Utah's per household income was third out of the eight mountain states, and was 89 percent of the national figure of \$50,560. Total personal income per household in the mountain region at \$44,600 was 88 percent of the average for the U.S.

Figure 30
Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent
of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income: 1990



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 31
Personal Income per Household (PIH)
as a Percent of U.S. PIH: 1990



Source: U.S. Bureau of Econ Analysis,
 U.S. Bureau of the Census and
 Utah Foundation

Wages

The most complete measure of relative wages paid between states is average annual pay for all workers covered either by state or federal unemployment insurance programs. Wage growth for the intermountain region averaged 3.1 percent per year from 1985 to 1990 compared to the national growth rate of 4.2 percent. With a slower growth rate in wages for the mountain states, wages dropped from 94 percent of the U.S. average in 1985 to 90 percent by 1990. As a percent of the national average, wages dropped in seven of the eight mountain states over this five year period. Nevada held constant at about 95 percent of the U.S. average. In 1985, only Colorado had pay greater than the national average, since then dropping to 97 percent. In 1990 average pay in Utah was 85 percent of the U.S. average, ranking fourth among the eight mountain states.

Labor Market Activity

From 1985 to 1990, the mountain region's employment growth rate was a little faster than that of the nation. Nonagricultural job growth in the region averaged 2.6 percent per year, while the national rate was 2.5 percent. Among the eight states of the region, however, job growth varied from a high of 6.9 percent per year in Nevada to a minus 0.8 percent per year in Wyoming. Over this five year period, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho increased in employment at a faster rate than the national growth rate. Utah jobs grew an average of 3.0 percent per year.

The most recent complete year for which data is available is 1989 to 1990. During this time, nonagricultural employment growth in the mountain region was a very healthy 3.4 percent compared to the national rate of just 1.5 percent. Nevada led the way with a increase of 7.4 percent. Idaho and Utah also grew faster than the national rate at 5.5 percent and 4.7 percent respectively.

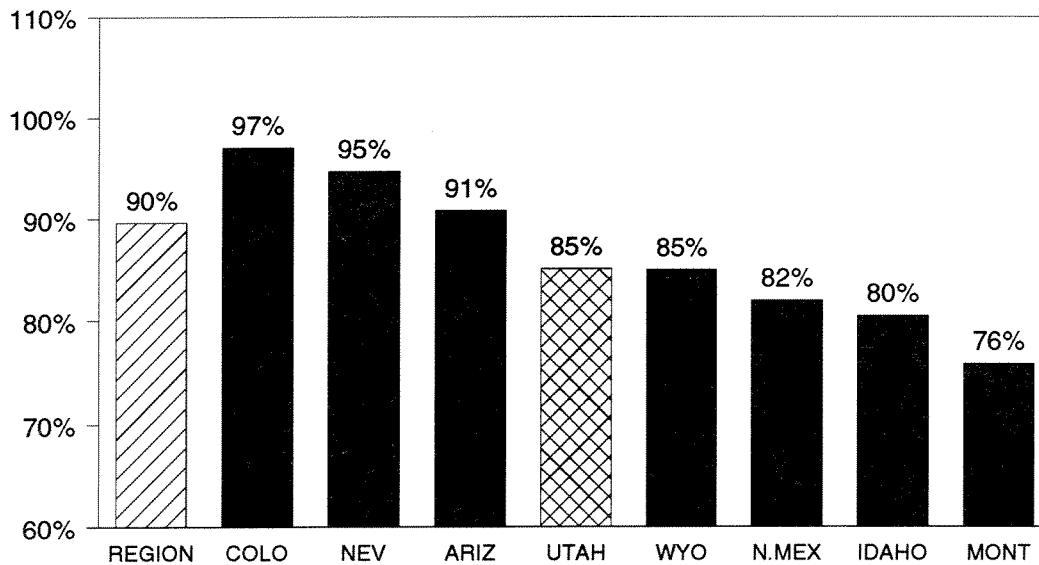
Latest available information for all states, September 1990 to September 1991, indicates that the job picture in the mountain region has slowed as a result of the recession. Nonagricultural job growth averaged 1.6 percent, while nationally it was minus 1.1 percent. The Utah economy leads the region with nonagricultural employment growth of 3.0 percent. The previously high flying Nevada economy has landed, with job growth of only 0.6 percent. All of the mountain states show positive employment growth while nationally there are job losses from September 1990 to September 1991.

Unemployment rates among mountain states have been similar to the national average until the recession. The latest data indicates that unemployment in this region is about 1.4 percent below the national rate of 6.4 percent. This relatively favorable unemployment situation for the mountain states is indicative of the economic strength this region has maintained during the current national difficulties.

The collapse of oil prices and weakness in natural resource based industries after 1985 caused a significant amount of economic difficulties and restructuring among the intermountain states. By 1989, the economic fortunes of the mountain west had improved. There continues to be some residual problems, particularly in Wyoming and Montana. Strong growth in service industries, and rebounding agriculture, mining and construction, have enabled the economies of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico to maintain healthy economic growth during 1990 and 1991 while the nation is struggling. Nevada's economy, which leads all 50 states in job creation for several years, has succumbed to the current recession in southern California and may face further problems because of over building during its recent boom.

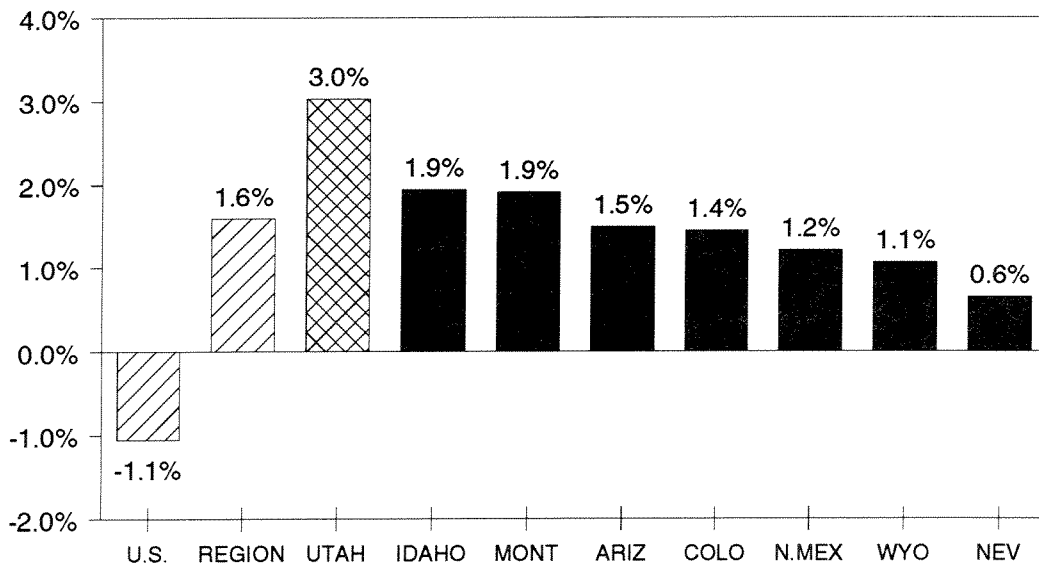
The national economy is sputtering as 1992 begins. Many economists are projecting slow growth, while a few fear a drop into recession once again. Economic growth in the eight mountain states is slowing as a result of the national economic difficulties. Yet this region has shown substantial resilience during 1991. The economies of the mountain states are more diverse than ever. There is every reason to expect that the economic fortunes of the states in the Mountain Division will continue to outperform the nation as a whole during 1992.

Figure 32
Average Annual Pay* as a Percent of
U.S. Average Annual Pay*: 1990



*For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 33
Nonagricultural Employment Growth from
September 1990 to September 1991



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 41
U.S. and Mountain Division
Demographic and Economic Performance: 1985, 1989, 1990

	U.S.	REGION	ARIZ	COLO	IDAHO	MONT	NEV	N. MEX	UTAH	WYO
Population 1985 (in thousands), July 1st	237,950	12,742	3,184	3,209	994	822	951	1,439	1,643	500
Population 1989 (in thousands), July 1st	246,820	13,498	3,622	3,276	994	800	1,137	1,504	1,706	458
Population 1990 (in thousands), July 1st	249,466	13,719	3,681	3,302	1,011	799	1,224	1,520	1,729	452
Avg Ann Growth Rate 1985-90	0.9%	1.5%	2.9%	0.6%	0.3%	-0.6%	5.2%	1.1%	1.0%	-2.0%
Percent Change 1989 to 1990	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	-0.1%	7.7%	1.1%	1.3%	-1.3%
1980 Census Population, April 1st	226,504,825	11,368,330	2,717,866	2,888,834	943,935	786,690	799,184	1,299,968	1,461,037	470,816
1990 Census Population, April 1st	248,709,873	13,658,776	3,665,228	3,294,394	1,006,749	799,065	1,201,833	1,515,069	1,722,850	453,588
Percent Change 1980 to 1990 Census	9.8%	20.1%	34.9%	14.0%	6.7%	1.6%	50.4%	16.5%	17.9%	-3.7%
Pct Distribution of Pop by Age Group 1990, April 1st										
0-4 (pre-school)	7.4%	8.1%	8.0%	7.7%	8.0%	7.4%	7.7%	8.3%	9.8%	7.7%
5-17 (school age)	18.2%	20.3%	18.8%	18.5%	22.7%	18.5%	17.0%	21.2%	26.6%	22.2%
18-64 (working age)	61.9%	60.4%	60.2%	63.9%	57.3%	58.9%	64.7%	59.8%	54.9%	59.7%
65 & over (retirement age)	12.6%	11.2%	13.1%	10.0%	12.0%	13.3%	10.6%	10.8%	8.7%	10.4%
School Age (5-17) per 100 Adults 18-64	29.4	33.6	31.2	28.9	39.5	34.6	26.3	35.4	48.4	37.2
Median age of pop. in 1990 Census, April	32.9		32.2	32.5	31.5	33.8	33.3	31.3	26.2	32.0
Households, 1990 Census, April 1st	91,947,410	5,033,336	1,368,843	1,282,489	360,723	306,163	466,297	542,709	537,273	168,839
Persons per household in 1990	2.63	2.66	2.62	2.51	2.73	2.53	2.53	2.74	3.15	2.63
Personal Income 1985 (millions \$)	\$3,317,545	\$162,524	\$40,963	\$47,511	\$10,869	\$9,092	\$13,801	\$16,238	\$17,512	\$6,537
Personal Income 1989 (millions \$)	\$4,376,369	\$209,958	\$55,652	\$58,315	\$14,153	\$11,548	\$20,919	\$20,240	\$22,287	\$6,844
Personal Income 1990 (millions \$)	\$4,662,698	\$225,503	\$58,946	\$62,378	\$15,423	\$12,205	\$23,298	\$21,677	\$24,199	\$7,378
Avg Ann Growth Rate 1985-90	7.0%	6.8%	7.6%	5.6%	7.2%	6.1%	11.0%	5.9%	6.7%	2.5%
Percent Change 1989 to 1990	6.5%	7.4%	5.9%	7.0%	9.0%	5.7%	11.4%	7.1%	8.6%	7.8%
Prsnl Inc 2nd Qrt 1990 (millions \$, saar)	\$4,637,318	\$223,470	\$58,596	\$61,864	\$15,382	\$11,942	\$23,005	\$21,378	\$23,970	\$7,333
Prsnl Inc 2nd Qrt 1991 (millions \$, saar)	\$4,809,263	\$236,850	\$61,876	\$65,274	\$16,172	\$12,733	\$24,405	\$22,912	\$25,746	\$7,734
Percent Change 2nd Qrt 90 to 91	3.7%	6.0%	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	6.6%	6.1%	7.2%	7.4%	5.5%
Per Capital Total Personal Income 1985	\$13,942	\$12,755	\$12,866	\$14,805	\$10,933	\$11,056	\$14,510	\$11,288	\$10,658	\$13,081
Per Capital Total Personal Income 1989	\$17,731	\$15,555	\$15,364	\$17,801	\$14,233	\$14,442	\$18,392	\$13,458	\$13,065	\$14,930
Per Capital Total Personal Income 1990	\$18,691	\$16,437	\$16,012	\$18,890	\$15,249	\$15,270	\$19,035	\$14,265	\$13,993	\$16,314
Avg Ann Growth Rate 1985-90	6.0%	5.2%	4.5%	5.0%	6.9%	6.7%	5.6%	4.8%	5.6%	4.5%
Percent Change 1989 to 1990	5.4%	5.7%	4.2%	6.1%	7.1%	5.7%	3.5%	6.0%	7.1%	9.3%
as a percent of U.S., 1985	100%	91%	92%	106%	78%	79%	104%	81%	76%	94%
as a percent of U.S., 1989	100%	88%	87%	100%	80%	81%	104%	76%	74%	84%
as a percent of U.S., 1990	100%	88%	86%	101%	82%	82%	102%	76%	75%	87%

Table 41 (con't)

	U.S.	REGION	ARIZ	COLO	IDAHO	MONT	NEV	N.MEX	UTAH	WYO
Tot Personal Income per Household 1985	\$37,920	\$35,420	\$35,840	\$38,910	\$30,700	\$29,810	\$37,600	\$31,900	\$34,680	\$35,920
Tot Personal Income per Household 1989	\$47,960	\$42,210	\$41,130	\$45,740	\$39,760	\$37,620	\$47,440	\$37,550	\$41,890	\$40,260
Tot Personal Income per Household 1990	\$50,560	\$44,600	\$42,870	\$48,540	\$42,600	\$39,890	\$49,050	\$39,850	\$44,900	\$43,920
Avg Ann Growth Rate 1985-90	5.9%	4.7%	3.6%	4.5%	6.8%	6.0%	5.5%	4.6%	5.3%	4.1%
Percent Change 1989 to 1990	5.4%	5.7%	4.2%	6.1%	7.1%	6.0%	3.4%	6.1%	7.2%	9.1%
as a percent of U.S., 1985	100%	93%	95%	103%	81%	79%	99%	84%	91%	95%
as a percent of U.S., 1989	100%	88%	86%	95%	83%	78%	99%	78%	87%	84%
as a percent of U.S., 1990	100%	88%	85%	96%	84%	79%	97%	79%	89%	87%
Avg. ann. pay for all workers covered by unemployment insurance - 1985 - 1989	\$19,189	\$18,124	\$18,037	\$19,570	\$16,358	\$15,932	\$18,179	\$16,989	\$17,577	\$18,950
- 1990	\$22,563	\$20,356	\$20,809	\$21,940	\$18,146	\$17,224	\$21,333	\$18,667	\$19,362	\$19,230
	\$23,602	\$21,154	\$21,443	\$22,908	\$18,991	\$17,895	\$22,358	\$19,347	\$20,074	\$20,049
Avg Ann Growth Rate 1985-90	4.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.4%	4.2%	2.6%	2.7%	1.1%
Percent Change 1989 to 1990	4.6%	3.9%	3.0%	4.4%	4.7%	3.9%	4.8%	3.6%	3.7%	4.3%
as a percent of U.S., 1985	100%	94%	94%	102%	85%	83%	95%	89%	92%	99%
as a percent of U.S., 1989	100%	90%	92%	97%	80%	76%	95%	83%	86%	85%
as a percent of U.S., 1990	100%	90%	91%	97%	80%	76%	95%	82%	85%	85%
Nonag Employment 1985 (in thousands)	97,519	5,111	1,279	1,419	336	279	446	521	624	207
Nonag Employment 1989 (in thousands)	108,413	5,621	1,455	1,482	366	291	581	562	691	193
Nonag Employment 1990 (in thousands)	110,321	5,814	1,491	1,518	386	297	624	575	723	199
Avg Ann Growth Rate 1985-90	2.5%	2.6%	3.1%	1.4%	2.8%	1.3%	6.9%	2.0%	3.0%	-0.8%
Percent Change 1989 to 1990	1.8%	3.4%	2.5%	2.4%	5.5%	2.2%	7.4%	2.3%	4.6%	3.1%
Nonag Employ, Sept 1990 (in thousands)	110,478	5,902	1,498	1,537	401	304	640	580	736	207
Nonag Employ, Sept 1991 (in thousands)	109,317	5,996	1,521	1,560	409	309	644	587	758	209
Percent Change Sept 90 to Sept 91	-1.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	0.6%	1.2%	3.0%	1.1%
Unemployment Rate 1985	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	5.9%	7.9%	7.7%	8.0%	8.8%	5.9%	7.1%
Unemployment Rate 1989	5.2%	5.5%	5.2%	5.8%	5.1%	5.9%	5.0%	6.7%	4.6%	6.3%
Unemployment Rate 1990	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	4.9%	5.8%	5.8%	4.9%	6.3%	4.3%	5.4%
Unemp Rt, Sept 1991 (Not Sea Adjust)	6.4%	5.0%	5.6%	3.8%	4.7%	5.9%	5.3%	6.2%	4.9%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Utah Foundation.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

NATIONAL OUTLOOK

Positive Current Conditions

Several economic indicators point to positive economic growth. In the third quarter of 1991, real GNP grew at an annual rate of 2.4 percent after declining for three quarters. Consumer spending, business equipment investment, and residential investment increased in the third quarter to offset declines in government purchases, business structures investment, and net exports.

Personal income, consumer sentiment, retail sales, nonagricultural employment, manufacturing capacity utilization, auto sales, housing starts, worker productivity, and industrial production all posted increases in the third quarter. The Index of Leading Indicators increased an average of .8 percent from February through July; and, despite a .1 percent drop in September 1991, it remained 1.2 percent above September 1990.

Shipments of durable goods rose in September for the sixth consecutive monthly increase. Orders for durable goods rose 3 percent in October after declining in September and August. The National Association of Purchasing Managers' index increased for eight months to 55 percent in September before slipping to 53.5 percent in October. A reading above 50 percent indicates that the manufacturing economy is still expanding.

The inventories-to-sales ratio declined for the first six months of the year, and remains low as manufacturers have kept tight control of inventories. Manufacturers increased their inventories .6 percent in September, the first increase since February 1991. A Dun & Bradstreet survey of 5,000 small businesses, conducted in September and October of 1991, found that 61 percent of the respondents were optimistic about the outlook for 1992. A November survey of the chief financial officers of the Business Week 1000 forecasts a slow, uninterrupted recovery in 1992.

The lowest mortgage rates in 14 years helped boost the median price of existing homes nationwide by 5.5 percent in the third quarter, despite a sales decline of 1.1 percent. Home-buying conditions relative to income are the best in 14 years. In September 1991, the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index increased to its highest level since May 1977.

Housing starts rose 7.4 percent in October to the highest level since November 1990. Sales of previously owned homes increased 1 percent and building permits rose 5.4 percent in October. Additionally, the Dodge Index of construction contracts rose 9 percent in October mainly due to gains in nonresidential building.

Wage and salary inflationary pressure continued to slow during third quarter 1991 as worker compensation rose only 3 percent after peaking at 6.1 percent in the second quarter of 1990. Consumer prices registered their smallest increase in seven months in October. Inflation has remained under control largely due to the deflation of many commodities. The Barclay Trading Group of commodity trading advisers lost 4.8 percent in investments the first three quarters of 1991, compared to Standard & Poor's 500-stock index surge of 20.4 percent and the Lehman Brothers Treasury Bond index increase of 11.1 percent during the same time period.

The federal funds rate declined to 5.64 percent in the third quarter of 1991, compared to 8.16 percent for third quarter 1990. The federal funds rate continued to drop in October and as of November 7 stood at 4.75 percent. The discount rate was reduced from 7 percent in third quarter 1990 to 4.5 percent in early November 1991. The prime rate was reduced to 7.5 percent in November--the lowest level since 1986.

Negative Current Conditions

Other indicators point to a sluggish economy. The Index of Leading Indicators fell .1 percent in September after no change in August. The jobless rate rose in October to 6.8 percent from 6.7 percent in September. Civilian employment declined by 766,000 from October 1990 to October 1991, a decline of .7 percent. New claims for jobless benefits hit a seven-month high in early November, after increasing for three weeks in a row.

Help-wanted advertising was flat in September from its low level in August. The Purchasing Managers Index declined in October, and new orders for factory goods dropped in September after declining in August. Manufacturing capacity-utilization rates remained under 80 percent in the third quarter, and dropped to 79.6 percent in October from 79.8 percent in September. Retail sales dropped .1 percent in October reversing September's increase.

The year-to-date value of total newly started construction fell 10 percent for the first nine months of 1991 compared to the previous year. New commercial construction was at a 16-year low in September. In that month sales of existing homes fell for the third month in a row. Sales of new homes also declined in September, their biggest decline since February 1989. Real disposable per capita income was down for four consecutive quarters by September for the first time since 1954.

The decline in real disposable per capita income, job security and home values has led to borrower caution as consumer credit declined from January to September in every month except April. Since spring, commercial-loan activity has fallen at a 3.2 percent annual rate through August. Consequently, fewer loans have resulted in a shrinking money supply.

A Chamber of Commerce poll conducted in September showed business confidence falling to its lowest point since August 1990. A Dun and Bradstreet third-quarter survey of 3,000 corporate executives foresaw declines in sales, employment and profits for the final quarter of 1991. The Wall Street Journal's quarterly profit survey found a 23 percent drop in profits in the third quarter compared to a year earlier. Ford, General Motors and Chrysler lost \$5 billion in the first nine months of the year.

The Conference Board reported that consumer confidence declined in October, and again in November, to an 11-year low, a level below the depths hit in the 1982 recession. Consumer spending took its biggest tumble in six months in October, a drop of .3 percent. This decline was the second setback since August.

The merchandise trade gap widened in September for the third straight month after hitting a seven-year low in June. The federal deficit increased to 4.8 percent of GNP in 1991, up from 4.1 percent in 1990, but below the record 6.3 percent of 1983. Wholesale prices increased .7 percent in October, their worst showing since October 1990. Nonetheless, annualized wholesale prices through the first 10 months of the year have not increased.

Outlook

The 1992 national outlook is for a year of sluggish economic growth. The national economy, as measured by real GNP contracted in the fourth quarter of 1990 and in the first and second quarters of 1991. Real GNP increased 2.4 percent in the third quarter of 1991. Subsequently, many economists declared that the recession had ended. With the advent of the fourth quarter, however, signals of a weakening economy began to reemerge.

Signs of sluggish fourth quarter growth prompted the Federal Reserve and banks to further lower interest rates in early November. Investment demand, not consumer demand, is the principal driving force behind business cycles and investment demand is sensitive to interest rates. A weak economy and slower growth in wage inflation and price inflation has given the Federal Reserve some room for easing short-term rates. Excessive short-term interest rate reductions could, however, re-ignite inflation and boost long-term rates.

Many banks have experienced loan losses because some real estate and leveraged buyout loans turned sour. They responded to loan losses and declining collateral values by tightening credit standards out of concern over the ability of borrowers to repay loans during an economic downturn. Banks increased their profit margins in 1991 by reducing their prime rates less than reductions in the federal funds rate. The prime rate in November 1991 was 60 percent larger than the federal funds rate, a spread that wide has not been seen since the 1969-70 recession.

Although stricter lending standards have contributed to the economic slowdown, much of the credit slowing has been demand-induced rather than supply-constrained as consumers and businesses have paid off debts and been reluctant to take on more debt. Installment debt outstanding dropped in September to 17.6 percent of disposable income, down from the record 18.9 percent hit in late 1989. Inventory liquidation has also reduced business demand for credit.

The federal government has responded to this "credit crunch" by encouraging banks to lower interest rates and ease up on credit standards. An interagency policy statement on new lending guidelines was issued to banks in early November by the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Comptroller of the Currency. The policy statement stressed that bank examiners should no longer require banks to charge loans down to their liquidation values, and that borrowers' business records and expected ability to pay should be taken into consideration when evaluating credits.

The national economy is expected to grow slowly in 1992, although a double-dip recession cannot be entirely ruled out. An early November survey of National Association of Business Economists reported that the majority of business economists expect a double-dip recession to be avoided, but the recovery is anticipated to be subdued. An early November survey of Blue Chip Economic Indicators also did not foresee a renewed recession.

Weak consumer confidence coupled with business, government and consumer indebtedness should dampen the recovery. At the same time, declining real interest rates, increased bank lending and profit margins and easier credit standards should bolster the economy. Also lean inventories, increased exports, lower inflation and labor costs, increased productivity from corporate restructuring, and lower mortgage rates should help generate slow economic growth.

UTAH OUTLOOK

Positive Current Conditions

Many indicators point to a relatively strong Utah economy. Utah ranked number one as the best-managed state in the nation in the May 28, 1991 issue of Financial World magazine. The Provo-Orem area ranked number one in Money magazine's 1991 "Best Places To Live" survey. The New York Times and Boston Globe newspapers, and Time, The Economist, Fortune, U.S. News, and Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazines recently published favorable articles on Utah.

Nonagricultural jobs grew at 3.2 percent from second quarter 1990 to second quarter 1991, the third-fastest rate of new job growth in the nation. Utah had the second fastest growth nationwide for both July and August 1991 over July and August 1990. The unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in November was 1.4 points below the national 6.8 percent rate. Unemployment insurance claims declined 2 percent in Utah for third quarter 1991 compared to the previous quarter.

Year-over job growth in Utah was 2.9 percent through October compared to -.7 percent for the nation. Construction industry growth in Utah was the strongest at 8.1 percent. Year-over growth for the service industry was 4.8 percent, and growth for finance/insurance/real estate and trade were 3.8 and 2.9 percent respectively. Transportation, communications, and utilities growth was 0.9 percent, manufacturing increased 0.1 percent, governments expanded 2.3 percent, and mining employment declined 1.1 percent.

A National Association of Realtors report ranked Utah 13th best in the nation with a 12.7 percent increase in the number of home sales from second quarter 1990 to second quarter 1991. The number of new dwelling unit permits issued for the same period was up 20 percent. Utah ranked fifth in the nation for the number of year-to-date housing permits issued through August.

A recent study by CB Commercial showed industrial vacancies in the Salt Lake City area declining from 8.1 percent in the second quarter of 1990 to 5.7 percent in the second quarter of 1991. A mid-year study by Ernst & Young reported Salt Lake City as the nation's most affordable housing market relative to household income.

Utah banks reported returns on assets of about 1 percent for the second quarter of 1991, a level considered excellent for the industry. The Utah ski industry had a record year for total skier days, up 10 percent, during the 1990-91 ski season. And Salt Lake City hotel and motel occupancy rates increased to 73.8 percent through the first half of 1991 while national rates declined to 63.4 percent.

Year-over second quarter 1990 to second quarter 1991 personal income growth of 7.4 percent in Utah was the second highest in the nation. Also, first quarter to second quarter 1991 personal income growth in Utah was the seventh highest in the nation at 1.9 percent. The September year-over increase in Utah's Index of Leading Indicators was 2.4 percent, up from August and July.

The expansion of existing firms and the entrance of new firms into the Utah economy in 1991 increased substantially compared to recent years. New openings and major expansions included, but were not limited to, McDonnell Douglas, Sears Payment Systems, Kennecott, Wal-Mart, UP&L Gadsby Plant, Black Diamond, Charter Oak Partners, Shopko, Softcopy, Novell, Jahabow, Sorex Medical, Aerotrans Corp., Gates Rubber Corp., Morton International, Zero Corp., Continental Airlines, Compeq Manufacturing, Kern River Gas Transmission, Flameco, GTE Health Systems, Borden, Rexene, Arrowhead Dental Laboratories, Longview Fiber, Environmental Power Corp., Key Corp., Odyssey of America, Mars, Semicon Systems, New Image Litho, Delta Center, and Gull Laboratories.

Negative Current Conditions

Utah has not been totally immune to the national recession. Year-over-year personal income growth fell from a peak of 9.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990 to 7.4 percent in the second quarter of 1991. Job growth has continued to decline from a year-over peak of 5.3 percent in November 1989 to 2.9 percent in October of 1991. The unemployment rate in Utah hit an 11-year low of 4 percent in April 1991 but registered 5.1 percent in October.

Layoffs at defense installations and defense-related business have been particularly apparent.

Consumer confidence declined 6.4 percent in Utah in October compared to a 4.6 percent drop nationwide. Utah consumer sentiment remained above the U.S. average, however, and was still up 23 percent over October of 1990. Nonresidential construction permit values declined about 6 percent for the first six months of 1991. Year-over new car and truck sales in Utah declined 7.4 percent in the second quarter after falling 17 percent in the first quarter.

Business incorporations were down 7.5 percent for the first six months of 1991 compared to the previous year; and, year-to-date business failures were the highest in the nation for Utah through July 1991. One of the major reasons for high business failures is due to our high rate of business formation. Bankruptcies were up 5 percent at the end of third quarter 1991 compared to the same period in 1990.

Contractions and closures in 1991 included, but were not limited to, employment reductions at Hill Airforce Base, Hercules, Rockwell International, Unisys, Signetics, P.I.E., Eastern Airlines, Sunrider, Associated Piping and Engineering, Kaibab Industries, U.S. Fuel, Georgia Pacific, Evans and Sutherland, Valley Bank, Eaton-Kenway, Holly Cross, Pillsbury, ACME Electric, National Cold Fusion Institute, Volvo-GM Heavy Truck, Fritz California, Deer Creek Mine, Graphic Reproductions, Western Dairy, GTE Health Systems, Salt Palace, Escalante Sawmill, Magnesium Corp. of America, Internal Revenue Service, Litton Systems, Fred Meyer, and National Semiconductor.

Outlook

Utah should avoid a local recession if the national recession is not deep or prolonged. The economic outlook for Utah in 1992 is for near-average growth. The Utah economy should grow at about 3 percent in 1992. The historic 1950-90 job growth rate in Utah is 3.4 percent.

While more defense-related layoffs are looming, numerous openings are scheduled to occur next year. Planned expansions and new openings include, but are not limited to, United Parcel Service, Franklin International Institute, J.C. Penney, Piper Impact, Morton International, Compeq Manufacturing, UP&L Gadsby Plant, Kennecott, Phar-Mor, Escalante Sawmills, Defense Logistics Agency, Groen Brothers Aviation, Sears Discover Card, OEA Inc., Boston Company Financial Services, and Novell.

Companies should continue to be attracted to Utah because of the availability of a low-cost, youthful, educated labor force, inexpensive housing and a strong work ethic. Utahns also work longer hours than most Americans. Utah has the highest literacy rate, at 94 percent, in the nation. Utah tied with Washington state in a 1989 Bureau of the Census survey for the highest number of high school graduates ages 25 and older. Utah ranked 10th in the survey for the number of people who have completed four or more years of college. Utah's median age of 26.2 years is the youngest in the nation.

Utah continues to have a favorable business climate. Utah is one of only four states which allow for limited-liability companies. This form of incorporation allows businesses, including professionals, the tax advantages of partnerships and the liability protection of corporations. Also, Utah is a right-to-work state that provides enterprise-zone tax credits to companies in economically distressed areas.

Net in-migration, low mortgage interest rates, moderate job creation, and local housing shortages should bolster residential construction in 1992. Nonresidential construction activity should benefit from construction of new office buildings, manufacturing plants, and some winter olympic facilities.

Employment, population, wages, and incomes should all grow moderately in 1992. Population growth should increase at 2.2 percent. Nonagricultural employment is expected to grow around 3 percent, average wages are expected to increase by 4 percent, total nonagricultural wages should increase by about 7 percent, and personal income is expected to increase by 7.2 percent in 1992.

Table 42
Utah and U.S.
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1989 Actual	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Estimate	% change 89-90	% change 90-91	% change 91-92
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	5,200.8	5,465.1	5,644.2	5,939.0	5.1	3.3	5.2
U.S. Real Gross National Product	Billion 1982\$	4,117.7	4,157.3	4,139.5	4,239.1	1.0	(0.4)	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1982\$	2,656.8	2,681.6	2,691.2	2,763.5	0.9	0.4	2.7
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1982\$	506.1	515.4	502.6	533.6	1.8	(2.5)	6.2
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1982\$	256.3	258.7	257.6	239.5	0.9	(0.4)	(7.0)
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1982\$	593.3	631.5	654.5	680.5	6.4	3.6	4.0
U.S. Industrial Production	1987=100	108.1	109.2	107.3	111.2	1.0	(1.7)	3.6
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	20.5	22.0	22.3	23.1	7.4	1.5	3.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	28.4	27.6	26.1	25.8	(2.8)	(5.4)	(1.1)
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	514.5	528.9	530.0	584.0	2.8	0.2	10.2
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	14.5	13.8	12.5	14.1	(4.8)	(9.4)	12.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.38	1.20	1.02	1.29	(13.0)	(15.0)	26.5
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	231.0	222.0	199.3	233.8	(3.9)	(10.2)	17.3
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	146.2	147.0	130.8	124.7	0.5	(11.0)	(4.7)
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion Dollars	3,813.1	3,851.0	3,830.1	3,957.1	1.0	(0.5)	3.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	62.2	61.2	53.9	59.3	(1.6)	(11.9)	10.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	5.6	7.0	8.6	9.1	25.0	22.9	5.8
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	447.8	579.4	734.9	781.0	29.4	26.8	6.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	389.6	422.9	365.5	350.0	8.5	(13.6)	(4.2)
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,080	8,455	8,904	9,464	4.6	5.3	6.3
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1 Res. Population	Millions	246.8	249.5	252.1	254.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	92.8	81.8	79.3	83.8	(11.9)	(3.1)	5.7
Utah July 1 Population	Thousands	1,706.0	1,729.0	1,775.0	1,814.0	1.3	2.7	2.2
Utah July 1 Migration Totals	Thousands	(10.6)	(3.6)	19.0	10.0	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	82.9	82.5	82.1	86.0	(0.5)	(0.5)	4.8
PROFITS AND PRICES								
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	307.7	304.7	274.2	318.1	(1.0)	(10.0)	16.0
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	18.0	22.4	19.6	19.8	24.4	(12.2)	0.7
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	95.5	97.5	97.6	99.0	2.1	0.1	1.4
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	1.31	1.23	1.10	1.02	(5.9)	(10.7)	(7.3)
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	105.6	105.5	95.0	102.0	(0.1)	(10.0)	7.4
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	18.6	22.6	19.9	20.3	21.6	(12.0)	2.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	22.0	21.8	22.4	23.1	(0.9)	2.7	3.2
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	124.0	130.7	136.2	140.3	5.4	4.2	3.0
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	126.3	131.5	136.4	140.1	4.1	3.7	2.7
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,130.3	3,292.9	3,388.1	3,539.2	5.2	2.9	4.5
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (CPI)	Billion 82-84\$	2,524.4	2,519.4	2,487.6	2,522.6	(0.2)	(1.3)	1.4
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	9.22	8.10	5.73	5.04	(12.1)	(29.3)	(12.0)
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	10.87	10.01	8.52	7.79	(7.9)	(14.9)	(8.6)
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	1.65	1.91	2.79	2.75	15.8	46.1	(1.4)
U.S. Prime Less CPI Inflation	Percent	6.07	4.61	4.31	4.78	(24.1)	(6.4)	10.8
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	8.11	7.49	5.45	4.86	(7.6)	(27.2)	(10.8)
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.45	8.61	8.13	7.76	1.9	(5.6)	(4.6)
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	10.12	10.04	9.38	8.83	(0.8)	(6.6)	(5.9)
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME								
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	108.33	109.98	109.01	110.24	1.5	(0.9)	1.1
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	23,753	24,598	25,584	26,663	3.6	4.0	4.2
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,573.2	2,705.3	2,788.9	2,939.3	5.1	3.1	5.4
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,376.4	4,662.7	4,824.2	5,080.7	6.5	3.5	5.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.9	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	691.2	723.6	746.0	768.5	4.7	3.1	3.0
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	19,022	19,728	20,520	21,321	3.7	4.0	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	13,148	14,275	15,308	16,385	8.6	7.2	7.0
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	22,287	24,199	25,900	27,760	8.6	7.0	7.2
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	na	na	na

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee

UTAH'S LONG TERM OUTLOOK

Utah is projected to have almost 1 million more inhabitants in the year 2020 than were counted du census in 1990. The projected population of 2,715,000 represents an average annual growth of 1.5 perce 1990 to 2020. While this rate of growth is significantly lower than Utah's rate of 2.5 percent from 1970 t it is still double the national growth rate for the same projection period.

Although these rates of growth have slowed on the state level, there are some individual multi districts which show more growth, while others show less growth. However, Utah will still experience grow larger than the U.S. average, and larger than most other states. Part of the lower growth shown in the projections is a consequence of the lower growth experienced in Utah in the 1980s. Although growth acc in 1991 to 2.7 percent, this is still well below the average during the 1970s of 3.3 percent.

Births

Population change in any area over time results from three phenomena: (1) Births, (2) Deaths, and (3) Net in- or out-migration. Utah's birth rate has historically been the highest in the nation. Total fertility (a measure of average births per woman) in Utah is still high relative to the national average. Utah's rate steadily declined during the 1980s, while the national rate held fairly constant at about 1.8 births per woman until the past two years, when it began increasing. After a historical comparison of Utah and U.S. fertility rates it seemed reasonable to assume that the Utah total fertility rate would stabilize at a level above that of the U.S. average. For the purpose of these projections, Utah's total fertility rate was assumed to remain constant at approximately 2.6 births per woman through the projection period.

It is projected that over 1.2 million births will occur to Utah residents between 1990 and 2020. The number of births is expected to taper off over the next few years, followed by another surge expected in the mid-1990s as another generation begins to age into the childbearing years.

Deaths

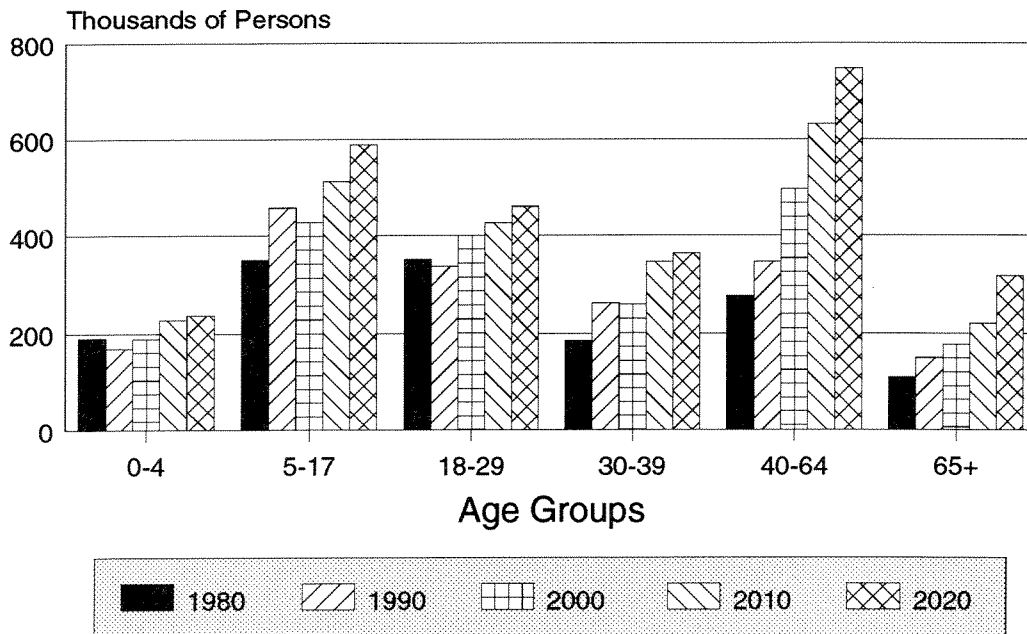
Not surprisingly, the number of deaths in the state is expected to rise continually through 2020, even though the survival rates for each age level are assumed to remain constant. The reason for this increase is that the population as a whole becomes more heavily concentrated in the older, lower survival rate age groups. For example, in 1990, it is estimated that 10.5 percent of the population was 60 years old or older. By 2020, this age group is projected to increase to 14.2 percent.

Net Migration

Migration is typically the most volatile component of population change because it varies with demographic changes and economic conditions. Since 1950, there have been two extended periods of net out-migration (1951-1968 and 1983-1990) and one extended period of net in-migration (1969-1982) in Utah. This depicts the volatility of migration. For the decade of the 1980s, the total net out-migration for the state was approximately -25,000. This is very different from the 1970s, when there was a net in-migration of 150,000 people. Whether or not 1991 (with in-migration of 19,000) marks the beginning of a new period of in-migration is yet to be seen.

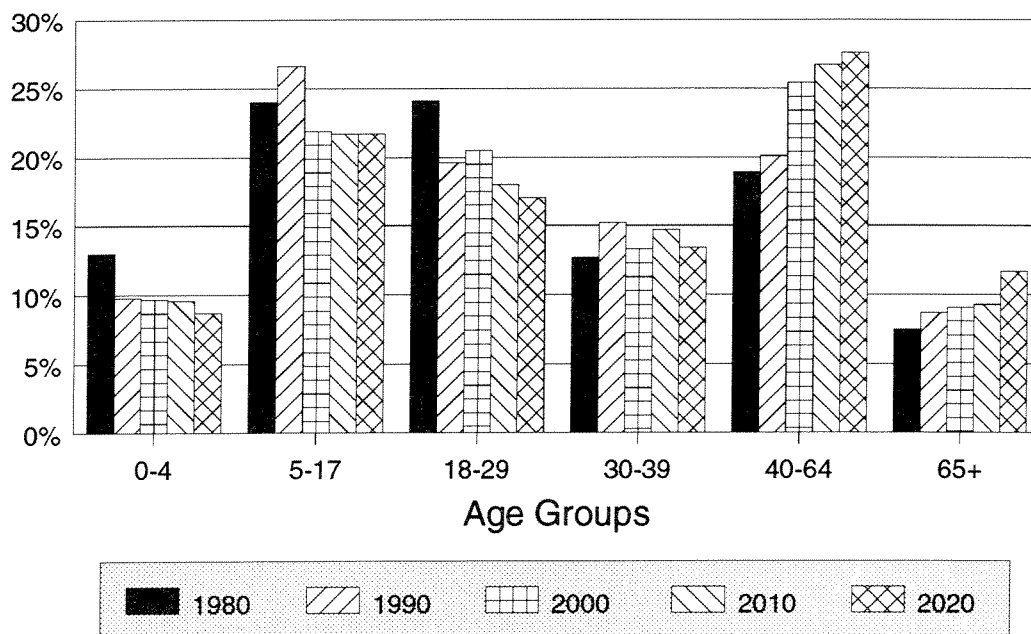
During the period 1990 to 2020, 134,000 net in-migration is expected to occur in the state (i.e., in-migration is expected to exceed out-migration by 134,000). However out-migration is projected to occur during some years of this period. Out-migration is created when the economy is not growing fast enough to provide enough jobs for the growing labor force. Population growth usually still occurs during these periods of net out-migration due to natural increase.

Figure 34
Utah Population by Age Group
for Selected Years



Source: Ut. Office of Planning & Budget

Figure 35
Percent of Total Utah Population
by Age Group for Selected Years



Source: Ut. Office of Planning & Budget

School Age Population

The ratio of school age population to total population increased in the decade of the 1980s, from 23.5 percent in 1980, to almost 26 percent in 1990. This means that a greater number of students are being supported by the total population than before. However, it is expected that this ratio will begin to decline in the 1990s as the effects of lower fertility rate behavior become evident in the schools (i.e. less children).

The decline in fertility rates, the age structure of women in the childbearing years and the out-migration of 1983-1990 are responsible for the slowdown in the growth of the school age population. There are approximately five years in the mid- to late- 1990s that are expected to show an actual decline in the total school age population. This trend could be offset, however, if large levels of in-migration are sustained. Also, it should be kept in mind that while total enrollment may decline, it will be concentrated in the elementary grades. Enrollment in the middle and secondary schools will in fact increase during the period of projected enrollment declines. After the turn of the century growth is projected to resume, as a new demographic cycle begins when larger age cohorts of women enter the childbearing years. Between 1990 and 2020, school age population is projected to increase by over 100,000 children, an increase of 29 percent.

Labor Force

Increases or decreases in the labor force are caused by three circumstances. Either there are more new entrants (which we define as 16-24 years of age) entering the labor force for the first time; the labor force participation rates for persons already in the 16-64 age group change; or the net migration changes the number of people in the labor force pool. The most dramatic change which will be occurring in the 1990s, is the new entrants into the labor force. While 16-24 age group actually declined in the 1980s by three percent, the 1990s will show an increase of more than 20 percent in this group. This means that Utah will continue to have the youngest labor force in the nation.

Figure 36
Utah School-Age Population (Ages 5-17)

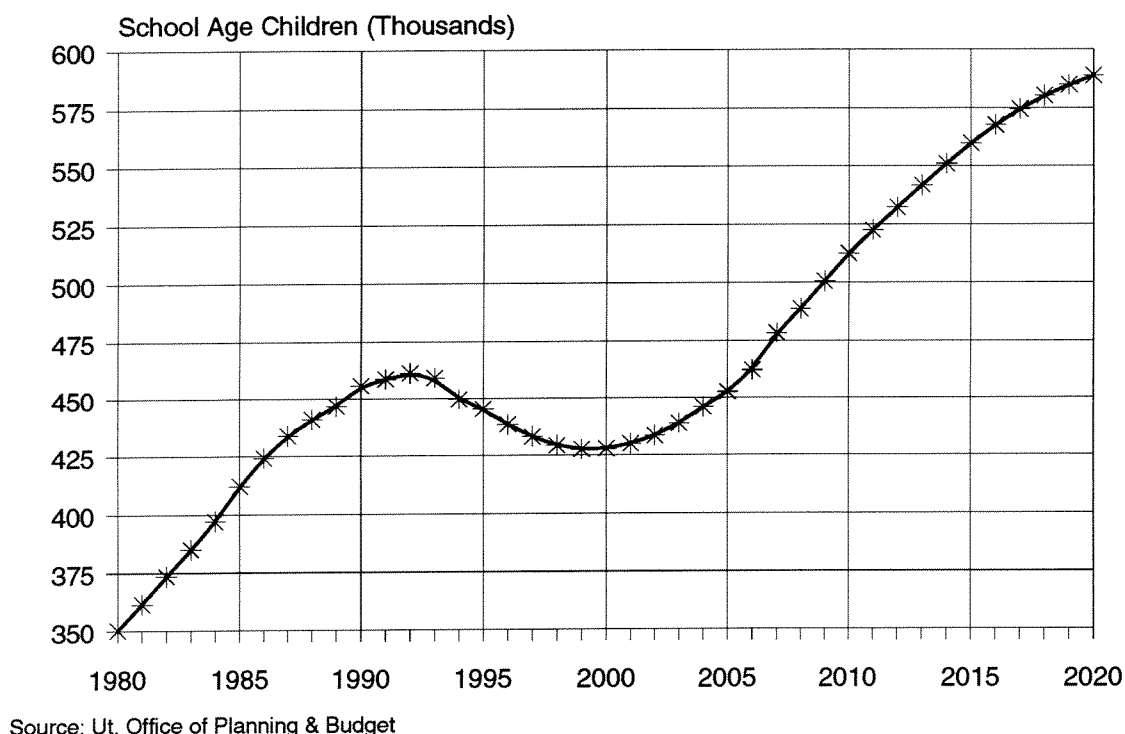
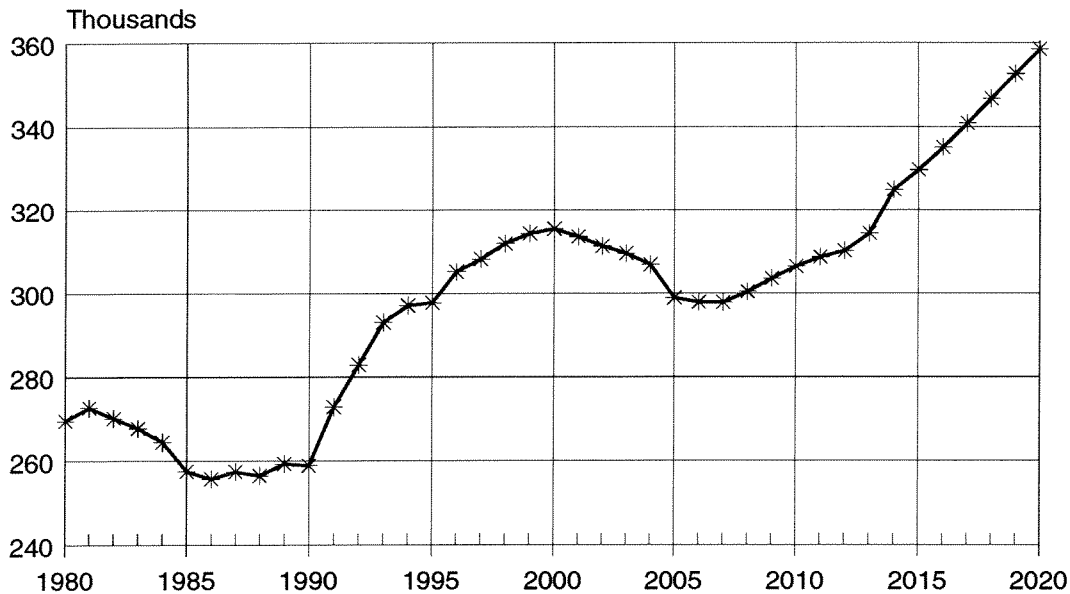


Figure 37
Utah's Young Adult Population
(Ages 16-24)



Source: UPED Model,
Ut. Office of Planning and Budget

Utah's labor force will grow at about twice the national rate for next ten years. Nationally, labor shortages are already occurring in many parts of the U.S., and will become more prevalent in the future. This has many positive implications for future employers in the state, including ample labor supply and young workforce.

Employment

Total state employment (including self-employment and agriculture) is projected to increase from over 807,543 jobs in 1990 to 1,324,000 jobs in 2020. This increase of over 515,000 jobs represents an average annual growth rate of 1.65 percent. The overall pattern is a significant movement away from dependence on the state's traditional extractive-heavy manufacturing-government economic base and toward services and trade as driving sectors in the Utah economy.

The more specific industries (2-digit SIC code) which are projected to have the fastest growth rates are:

<u>SIC</u>	
87:	engineering and management services
73:	business services
45:	air transportation
36:	electronic and other electric equipment
07:	agricultural services
76:	miscellaneous repair services
47:	transportation services
70:	hotels and other lodging places.

Summary of Long Term Projections

The following is a summary of the long term projections for Utah relative to the rest of the nation:

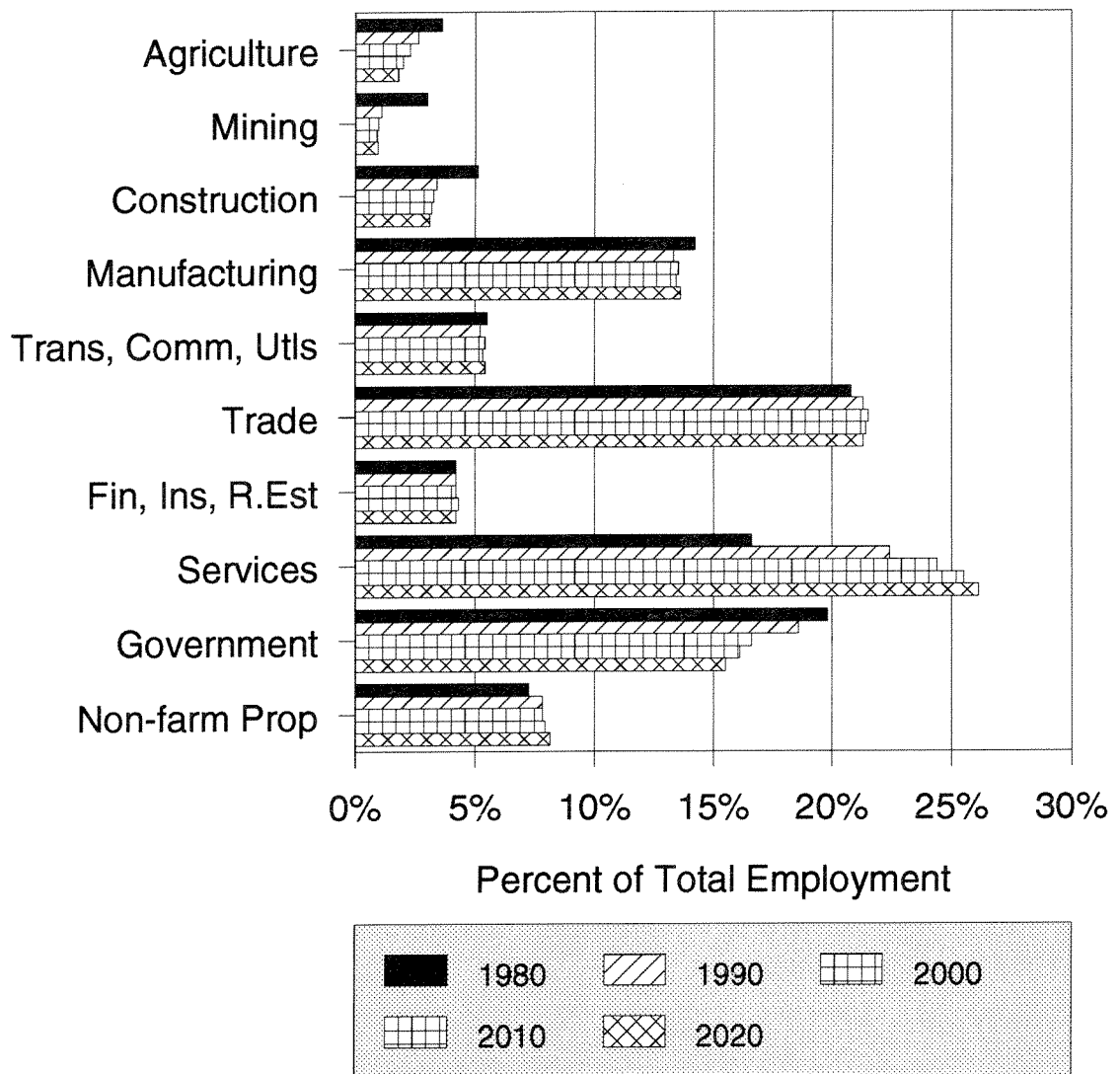
- ♦ The total fertility rate of Utah women is assumed to remain constant at approximately 2.6 average births per woman throughout childbearing years. Total fertility rates nationally have been increasing and are now in the 2.0 range.
- ♦ Projected rates of population growth in Utah are higher than the rest of the nation. Utah is projected to have a 1.5 percent rate of growth between now and 2020 while the nation is projected to grow at less than half that rate.
- ♦ Utah is projected to continue to have the youngest population in the nation. Utah's median age in the year 2020 is projected to be 31 years, while the nation's median age is projected to be 41 years. The differences in age between Utah and the U.S. are projected to actually increase over the next two decades.
- ♦ Utah total school age population is projected to decline in the mid-1990s and then will continue to decline for approximately five years. The school age population will then begin to increase again. Utah school age population will increase by over 100,000 between 1990 and 2020.
- ♦ Utah's labor force will see periods of rapid increase over the next two decades. Utah will continue to have the youngest labor force in the nation. Nationally, labor shortages are occurring now in many parts of the U.S. and will become more prevalent in the future.
- ♦ Large increases in the labor supply will create periods of some out-migration in Utah's future unless job growth is larger than has been historically experienced.

Implication of the Projections

Utah can be expected to experience continued relatively good growth through the last decade of the twentieth century and well into the twenty-first century. The population growth rate in Utah is projected to be twice the growth projected for the nation. Although Utah will continue to be a growth state, it will not likely experience the rapid growth rates of the 1970s. Also, growth in Utah will not be evenly distributed across the state. In particular, the rural counties, historically dependent on natural resource development, will not be able to provide adequate jobs to employ all of their young people as they age into the labor force. Indeed, as has already been observed in the years 1983-1990, the entire state will experience periods of net out-migration as a result of inadequate employment opportunities. The overall state-level picture for most projections years is one of adequate job growth to meet Utahns' employment needs. The geographic distribution within the state of new jobs may cause migration from rural areas to metropolitan counties. Migration is extremely volatile and difficult to project and is subject to cycles in various industries. The expectations, as expressed in these projections are, of course, based on a set of crucial assumptions about future economic and demographic behavior. The assumptions have been summarized and discussed earlier, and they represent a consensus best effort of a large number of planners, officials, and analysts at both state and local levels. They are plausible and reasonable as viewed from this point in time.

Figure 38

Utah Employment by Industry for Selected Years



Source: 1980 & 1990,
Ut. Dept. of Employment Security;
2000-2020, Office of Planning & Budget

Table 43
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary
1995 to 2020

Year	Population		School Age Population		Total Employment		Households	
	Total	Change %	Total	Change %	Total	Change %	Total	Change %
1995	1,844,989	--	445,263	--	886,018	--	595,771	--
1996	1,857,886	12,897	438,455	(6,808)	898,752	12,734	603,837	8,066
1997	1,874,479	16,593	433,130	(5,325)	913,050	14,298	613,692	9,855
1998	1,894,014	19,535	429,274	(3,856)	928,714	15,664	624,217	10,525
1999	1,919,954	25,940	427,519	(1,755)	946,536	17,822	637,042	12,825
2000	1,949,963	30,009	427,802	283	966,017	19,481	651,238	14,196
2001	1,979,261	29,298	429,906	2,104	983,036	17,019	664,355	13,117
2002	2,011,446	32,185	433,416	3,510	1,001,095	18,059	678,372	14,017
2003	2,046,617	35,171	438,800	5,384	1,020,383	19,288	693,010	14,638
2004	2,088,227	41,610	445,888	7,088	1,041,632	21,249	709,864	16,854
2005	2,130,241	42,014	452,581	6,693	1,063,458	21,826	726,763	16,899
2006	2,171,983	41,742	462,217	9,636	1,083,248	19,790	743,007	16,244
2007	2,216,229	44,246	478,401	16,184	1,104,233	20,985	759,845	16,838
2008	2,262,775	46,546	488,771	10,370	1,125,509	21,276	777,449	17,604
2009	2,313,724	50,949	500,586	11,815	1,148,207	22,698	796,198	18,749
2010	2,362,917	49,193	512,458	11,872	1,170,589	22,382	814,980	18,782
2011	2,401,767	38,850	522,587	10,129	1,186,649	16,060	830,015	15,035
2012	2,439,519	37,752	532,413	9,826	1,202,490	15,841	845,109	15,094
2013	2,476,844	37,325	541,870	9,457	1,218,311	15,821	859,895	14,786
2014	2,514,461	37,617	551,081	9,211	1,234,341	16,030	873,901	14,006
2015	2,551,558	37,097	559,796	8,715	1,250,297	15,956	889,181	15,280
2016	2,586,358	34,800	567,605	7,809	1,265,523	15,226	903,650	14,469
2017	2,620,074	33,716	574,398	6,793	1,280,531	15,008	917,991	14,341
2018	2,652,493	32,419	580,072	5,674	1,295,279	14,748	931,908	13,917
2019	2,683,719	31,226	584,677	4,605	1,309,794	14,515	945,183	13,275
2020	2,714,350	30,631	588,573	3,896	1,324,266	14,472	958,763	13,580

Note: These projections are intended to provide a long term perspective which is relatively unaffected by the level at which they begin.

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Table 44
Utah Projected Population by Age Group

Age Group	April 1, 1980	April 1, 1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	189,962	169,633	189,486	226,939	236,563
5-17	350,143	457,811	427,802	512,458	588,573
18-29	351,391	337,307	400,632	426,200	460,430
30-39	184,866	261,786	258,424	346,471	363,578
40-64	275,455	346,355	496,162	631,057	748,062
65+	109,220	149,958	177,457	219,792	317,144
15-44	678,160	789,847	887,216	1,019,585	1,145,078
Total	1,461,037	1,722,850	1,949,963	2,362,917	2,714,350
Median Age					
Utah	24	26	27	29	31
U.S.	30	33	36	39	41
Percent of Total					
Age Group	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	13.0%	9.8%	9.7%	9.6%	8.7%
5-17	24.0%	26.6%	21.9%	21.7%	21.7%
18-29	24.1%	19.6%	20.5%	18.0%	17.0%
30-39	12.7%	15.2%	13.3%	14.7%	13.4%
40-64	18.9%	20.1%	25.4%	26.7%	27.6%
65+	7.5%	8.7%	9.1%	9.3%	11.7%
15-44	46.4%	45.8%	45.5%	43.1%	42.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

Table 45
Utah Employment Projections by Industry

	Agricul- ture (1)	Mining	Construction	Manufac- turing	TCPU (2)	Trade	FIRE (3)	Services (4)	Government (5)	Non-Farm Proprietors (6)	Total Employ	Total Wage & Salary Employment
1980												
Number of Jobs	21,966	18,500	31,549	87,700	34,120	128,678	25,768	102,232	122,240	44,626	617,379	550,787
% of Total	3.6%	3.0%	5.1%	14.2%	5.5%	20.8%	4.2%	16.6%	19.8%	7.2%	100.0%	
1990												
Number of Jobs	21,043	8,602	27,836	107,096	42,274	172,385	34,136	180,750	150,550	62,871	807,543	723,629
% of Total	2.6%	1.1%	3.4%	13.3%	5.2%	21.3%	4.2%	22.4%	18.6%	7.8%	100.0%	
2000												
Number of Jobs	21,900	9,600	32,100	130,800	51,900	207,500	40,900	236,100	160,100	75,000	965,900	869,000
% of Total	2.3%	1.0%	3.3%	13.5%	5.4%	21.5%	4.2%	24.4%	16.6%	7.8%	100.0%	
2010												
Number of Jobs	22,900	10,800	37,400	156,700	62,500	251,100	49,800	299,000	188,300	92,200	1,170,700	1,055,600
% of Total	2.0%	0.9%	3.2%	13.4%	5.3%	21.4%	4.3%	25.5%	16.1%	7.9%	100.0%	
2020												
Number of Jobs	23,600	12,000	41,200	179,900	71,200	281,700	55,800	345,400	205,900	107,500	1,324,200	1,193,100
% of Total	1.8%	0.9%	3.1%	13.6%	5.4%	21.3%	4.2%	26.1%	15.5%	8.1%	100.0%	
Avg. Annual Growth 1980-1990	-0.4%	-7.4%	-1.2%	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.9%	5.9%	2.1%	3.5%	2.7%	
1990-2020	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%	

(1) Includes Agricultural Services

(2) Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities

(3) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

(4) Includes Private Household Employees and State/Local Hospitals for 1980 and 1990

(5) Excludes State/Local Hospitals for 1980 and 1990

Sources: 1980 and 1990, Utah Department of Employment Security and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
2000-2020, Utah Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model.

SPECIAL STUDIES

1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS: A UTAH DEMOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE

- ♦ The state's population was the ninth fastest-growing in the U.S. during the 1980s, increasing 17.9 percent from 1,461,037 in 1980 to 1,722,850 in 1990.
- ♦ Housing values and units increased by approximately 20 percent in the state during the 1980s. As in population, the largest percentage increases in housing units were in Washington and Summit counties.
- ♦ Utah has the highest fertility rate, and the second-highest birthrate in the nation. Consequently, the state has the lowest median age, highest dependency ratio, and greatest share of its population under age 18 than any other state in the U.S.
- ♦ The number of single-headed and non-family households are increasing in Utah. In particular, the number of female-headed households grew by 53 percent between 1980 and 1990. Most children however, 83 percent, live in married-couple households.
- ♦ A broad range of rapidly-growing minority groups, comprising approximately 11 percent of the total population, are represented in Utah.
- ♦ Utah is the sixth most urbanized state with 87 percent of the population classified as urban.

1990 Census

From the first releases of 1990 Census data, it is possible to formulate a demographic perspective of Utah. Population, housing, race, Hispanic Origin, age, and household data are available to the block level of geographic detail. However, not all of the statistics obtainable for Utah are available for the nation at the present time. During the early part of 1992, state income and education information, and additional national data, will be released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. At that time, it will be possible to develop even more comprehensive analyses of Utah's demographic make-up.

Population Growth

The state's population was the ninth fastest-growing in the U.S. during the 1980s, increasing 17.9 percent from 1,461,037 in 1980, to 1,722,850 in 1990. Growth among the top-ten fastest growing states was due primarily to net in-migration (people were seeking attractive job opportunities), and secondarily, favorable climates. Utah however, was the exception. In spite of net out-migration, Utah grew because of a high birthrate and a high fertility rate.

Growth was not uniform across the state. Like rural areas across the U.S., Utah's rural areas generally lost populations or grew slowly. Particularly affected were energy-dependent economies like Carbon County. In contrast, Washington County's population increased 86 percent, and was the state's fastest-growing. The relatively warm climate, size and lifestyle of the St. George area are attractive to retirees and others.

The 52 percent growth of Summit County's population was the second-fastest in the state. The Park City area is attractive to upper-middle income families who desire rural residence and close proximity to alpine recreation areas, but also maintain metropolitan employment. The four metropolitan counties, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber, home to 78 percent of Utah's population, grew 18.4 percent during the 1980s. Population totals may be found in Table 46.

Housing

In general, growth in the number of housing units during the 1980s followed population growth. Housing units in Washington County increased 100 percent, while Grand County lost about 2 percent of its 1980 total. Statewide, the total number of housing units increased 22 percent, while the U.S. average was 16 percent.

Not all counties experienced similar population and housing growth rates between 1980 and 1990. Wasatch, Cache and Utah counties, for example, had lower housing-unit growth rates than population growth rates. These are also counties with low vacancy rates. Utah County had the lowest vacancy rates in the state--2 percent for rental units, and 1 percent for housing units. While it appears that some correlation exists among the rates in the three counties, other factors must also be considered. An analysis of the status of housing demand in a particular area must also include economic influences, age and type of housing units, and demographic information.

Median housing values ranged across the state from \$107,800 in Summit County, to \$37,800 in San Juan County in 1990. Values were the greatest among the fastest-growing counties, counties with low vacancy rates and the metropolitan counties. The 1990 state average was \$68,900, while the median monthly rent was \$300. National averages were \$79,100 and \$374 respectively.

Age Structure

Utah, by several different measures, is the youngest state in the nation. The primary reasons are that Utah has a high birth rate (second-highest in the nation) and a high fertility rate (the nation's highest). In spite of these factors, Utah's total population grew older during the 1980s, for different reasons. Similar to other Americans, Utahns are having fewer children than 10 years ago and the baby-boom generation is growing older. In Utah, there was also out-migration. Of those who left the state during the 1980s, most were young and in search of job opportunities. Utah's population, although still the youngest, grew older. (See Table 47)

In 1980, the median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) in Utah was 24.2. In 1990, although the median age had increased to 26.2, it was still the lowest in the nation. During the decade, the U.S. median age increased by 9.7 percent, from 30.0 to 32.9, while Utah's increased 8.2 percent.

The age dependency ratio compares the non-working ages, 0-17 and 65 and older, to the working age population, 18-64. In 1980, the national dependency ratio was 65. It dropped to 62 in 1990. In Utah however, the ratio increased from 80 in 1980, to 82 in 1990. This is again attributable to Utah's higher birthrate and fertility rate. (See Figure 41)

One final measure of Utah's age structure compares all persons under age 18 to the population. About 36 percent of the state's population is under age 18, which is well above the national average of 26. Of all of the counties in the U.S. with populations over 10,000, San Juan County has the highest share of its population under age 18, at 43.3 percent. Second in the nation is Emery County, followed by Duchesne, Millard, Uintah, Box Elder, Davis County, and Wasatch County. In all, 15 counties in Utah are among the nation's top 41 counties with the greatest share of persons under age 18. (See Figure 40)

The consequences of Utah's relatively young population are different demands for public and private goods and services (e.g. public education) than the rest of the nation. Conversely, businesses that employ young people are finding shortages in some parts of the country, while in Utah, a growing number of well educated and productive young workers can be found.

Marital Status and Households

Utah, like the rest of the nation, experienced changes in marital status and household composition during the 1980s. A climbing divorce rate and the desire to remain single longer are reflected in the 1990 Census statistics.

While the number of persons over age 15 increased about 19 percent during the 1980s, the number of divorced persons increased nearly 61 percent. The number of separated persons increased 38 percent. Consequently, more children under age 18 are living with single parents. The number of children living with a female head-of-household increased 44 percent, while the number living with a male head-of-household doubled, to nearly 13,000 households. (See Table 50). Female headed households made up 5 percent of all households in 1980 and now make up 7 percent of all households. Although the numbers are increasing, the status of single headed-households will be better understood when the 1990 Census income data is released and analyzed.

In spite of a growing number of single-family headed households, most children in Utah (83 percent) live in married-couple families. The majority of Utah households, 65 percent, are comprised of married-couple families, compared with 55 percent of U.S. households. (See Figure 43)

Reflecting the national trends of remaining single longer, or becoming single as a result of divorce, the number of non-family and singles households in Utah rose 30 percent over the decade, comprising 22 percent of the total in 1990. There was also a significant decrease of 56 percent in the number of persons under age 18 who were themselves householders or spouses. The total dropped from 1,997 in 1980, to 875 in 1990.

The number of institutionalized children remain virtually unchanged over the decade, while children in group quarters dropped by 45 percent. The group quarters population was impacted by the closing of the Indian School in Box Elder County which was home to approximately 400 students, and by changes in the Job Corps program in Davis County, which resulted in the reduction of about 100 students, to 1,300.

Race and Hispanic Origin

Although Utah's minority population is relatively small, it is quite diverse. Black, American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, Asian or Pacific Islander and Other races comprise approximately 6 percent of the total population. Persons of Hispanic Origin constitute 5 percent of the population in Utah, and may be of any race, for example, a black person of Hispanic Origin is included in both classifications. In the U.S., Black, Native Americans, Asian or Pacific Islanders and persons of other races comprise 20 percent of the total population. Nationally about 9 percent is of Hispanic Origin. (See Table 51)

Over 80 percent of the minority population lives in the state's metropolitan area, including Salt Lake, Davis, Utah and Weber counties. While this is identical to the total population, there is one exception: only 42 percent of Native Americans live in the four-county area. About 28 percent live in San Juan County, which includes the Utah portion of the Navajo Reservation. Among other factors, a 10 percent greater growth rate of Native Americans in the four-county area than in San Juan County during the 1980s indicates that there has been in-migration (Table 46).

Population growth rates, typically higher among minorities, varied between the U.S. and Utah during the 1980s. Utah's rates were higher for Blacks, persons of Hispanic Origin and Asian and Pacific Islanders as shown in Figure 44. While both the nation and the state experienced large influxes of Asian and Pacific Islanders during the 1980s, Utah's 121 percent growth rate exceeded the national average by 13 percent. This large increase is due in part to the influence of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the South Pacific. Utah is home to the second-largest population of Tongans in the nation, and fourth-largest population of Samoans.

The composition of Utah's minority population differs from the U.S.', in that Utah has greater shares of Native Americans, Asians, Other races and persons of Hispanic Origin. While Blacks make-up 42 percent of the U.S. minority population, in Utah Blacks comprise about 6 percent as shown in Figure 45. Although Utah's minority composition differs from the U.S.', the major distinction is the relative size of the state's minority population.

Urban and Rural

Utah rank as the sixth most urbanized state in the country with 87 percent of the population classified as urban. Utah's proportion of urban residents is now higher than Rhode Island and New York, both states ranked higher than Utah in 1980. Nationally 75 percent of the population is classified as urban.

The urban population is coposed of persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more. Following the 1990 Census, Logan was classified as Utah's fourth urbanized area. Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo-Orem are Utah's other urbanized areas.

The increase in Utah's population corresponds with a national trend to a more urbanized society. For the past 200 hundred years Americans have been leaving the country-side to live in the city, concentrating 75 percent of the people on less than 3 percent of the land. Utah's urban population has increased in every U.S. Census since 1860 and currently 87 percent of Utah residents live on less than one percent of the land. The 1990 Census results tallied 1.5 million urban resident in Utah, a 25 percent jump from the report 1.2 million in 1980.

Table 46
Total, Race and Hispanic Origin Populations
By County
1980 and 1990

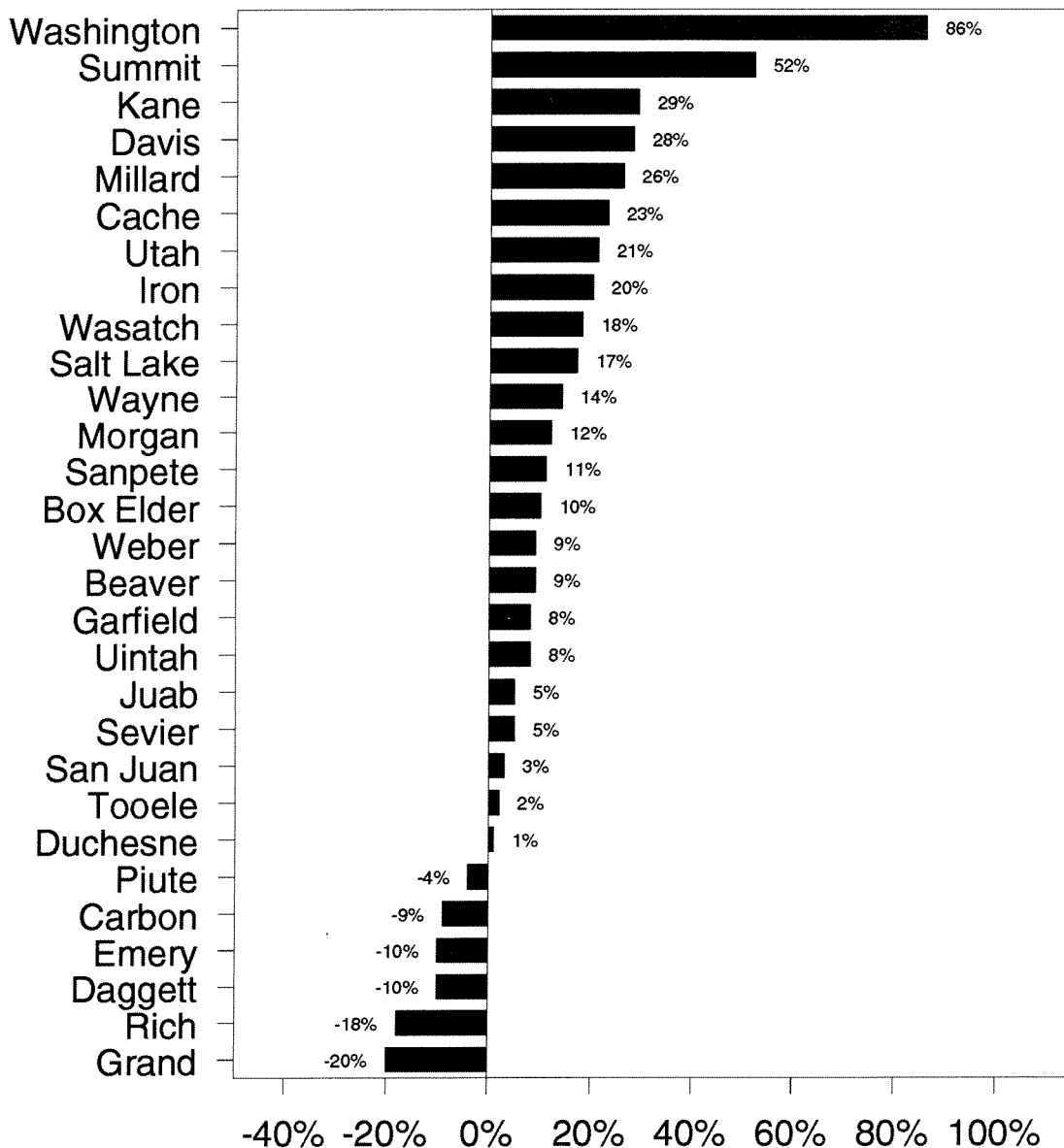
County	1980 Total Population	1990 Total Population	1980-90 Population Change	1980 White	1990 White	1980 Black	1990 Black	1980 Native America	1990 Native America	1980 Asian/ Pisland	1990 Asian/ Pisland	1980 Other Races	1990 Other Races	1980 Hispanic Origin	1990 Hispanic Origin	1990 All Groups but White*	% of Decade County Change
Beaver	4,378	4,765	8.8%	4,316	4,647	0	5	27	39	24	19	11	55	85	120	238	5.0%
Box Elder	33,222	36,485	9.8%	30,863	34,733	11	19	1,294	391	375	409	679	933	1,299	1,610	3,362	9.2%
Cache	57,176	70,183	22.7%	55,449	66,551	213	217	206	547	687	1,910	621	958	708	1,780	5,412	7.7%
Carbon	22,179	20,228	-8.8%	21,231	19,060	78	62	137	150	74	116	659	840	2,423	2,247	3,415	16.9%
Daggett	769	690	-10.3%	767	674	0	0	1	9	1	5	0	2	13	15	31	4.5%
Davis	146,540	187,941	28.3%	138,365	178,391	2,235	2,355	754	1,114	1,709	3,263	3,477	2,818	5,436	7,275	16,825	9.0%
Duchesne	12,565	12,645	0.6%	12,175	11,807	2	10	292	664	29	39	67	125	177	350	1,188	9.4%
Emery	11,451	10,332	-9.8%	11,214	10,127	0	4	120	44	57	36	60	121	233	219	424	4.1%
Garfield	3,673	3,980	8.4%	3,589	3,890	1	1	66	73	9	8	8	8	36	35	125	3.1%
Grand	8,241	6,620	-19.7%	7,966	6,341	2	7	164	203	37	24	72	45	353	291	570	8.6%
Iron	17,349	20,789	19.8%	16,782	19,922	18	43	372	635	61	98	116	91	239	382	1,249	6.0%
Juab	5,530	5,817	5.2%	5,461	5,680	1	2	47	85	4	10	17	40	55	73	210	3.6%
Kane	4,024	5,169	28.5%	3,963	5,032	1	5	38	77	5	25	17	30	46	101	238	4.6%
Millard	8,970	11,333	26.3%	8,557	10,798	1	2	137	184	135	105	140	244	157	402	937	8.3%
Morgan	4,917	5,528	12.4%	4,845	5,462	0	7	22	8	20	15	30	36	49	78	144	2.6%
Plute	1,329	1,277	-3.9%	1,321	1,267	0	0	5	9	1	1	2	0	17	15	25	2.0%
Rich	2,100	1,725	-17.9%	2,074	1,704	0	1	8	1	7	6	11	13	16	21	42	2.4%
Salt Lake	619,066	725,956	17.3%	583,962	675,141	4,056	5,663	4,324	6,111	8,021	20,035	18,703	19,006	30,867	43,647	94,462	13.0%
San Juan	12,253	12,621	3.0%	6,425	5,501	11	11	5,600	6,859	40	40	177	210	433	440	7,560	59.9%
Sanpete	14,620	16,259	11.2%	14,192	15,539	24	11	148	131	60	246	196	332	268	560	1,280	7.9%
Sevier	14,727	15,431	4.8%	14,452	14,982	0	6	178	318	20	27	77	98	175	289	738	4.8%
Summit	10,198	15,518	52.2%	10,073	15,304	7	18	45	66	27	78	46	52	204	326	540	3.5%
Tooele	26,033	26,601	2.2%	23,878	24,347	168	228	370	391	142	205	1,475	1,430	2,395	2,960	5,214	19.6%
Uintah	20,506	22,211	8.3%	18,319	19,537	6	9	1,952	2,335	47	82	182	248	565	691	3,365	15.2%
Utah	218,106	263,590	20.9%	211,320	253,596	148	374	1,879	1,913	1,979	3,958	2,780	3,749	5,040	8,488	18,482	7.0%
Wasatch	8,523	10,089	18.4%	8,422	9,937	3	3	61	68	13	19	24	62	121	253	405	4.0%
Washington	26,065	48,560	86.3%	25,629	47,202	12	66	255	706	75	290	94	296	298	862	2,220	4.6%
Wayne	1,911	2,177	13.9%	1,886	2,123	2	1	18	40	2	2	3	11	24	25	79	3.6%
Weber	144,616	158,330	9.5%	135,054	146,550	2,225	2,446	736	1,112	1,415	2,300	5,186	5,922	8,570	11,042	22,822	14.4%
State Totals	1,461,037	1,722,850	17.9%	1,382,550	1,615,845	9,225	11,576	19,256	24,283	15,076	33,371	34,930	37,775	60,302	84,597	191,602	11.1%
State Decade Changes	17.9%				16.9%		25.5%		26.1%		121.4%		8.1%		40.3%		
Metropolitan Counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber)																	
Total	1,128,328	1,335,817		1,068,701	1,253,678	8,664	10,838	7,693	10,250	13,124	29,556	30,146	31,495	49,913	70,452	152,591	
% of State	77.2%	77.5%		77.3%	77.6%	93.9%	93.6%	40.0%	42.2%	87.1%	88.6%	86.3%	83.4%	82.8%	83.3%	79.6%	
Decade Change	18.4%			17.3%		25.1%		33.2%		125.2%		4.5%			41.1%		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

* Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. For example, a Black person of Hispanic Origin is included in both classifications.

Figure 39

1980-90 % Change in Population For Counties



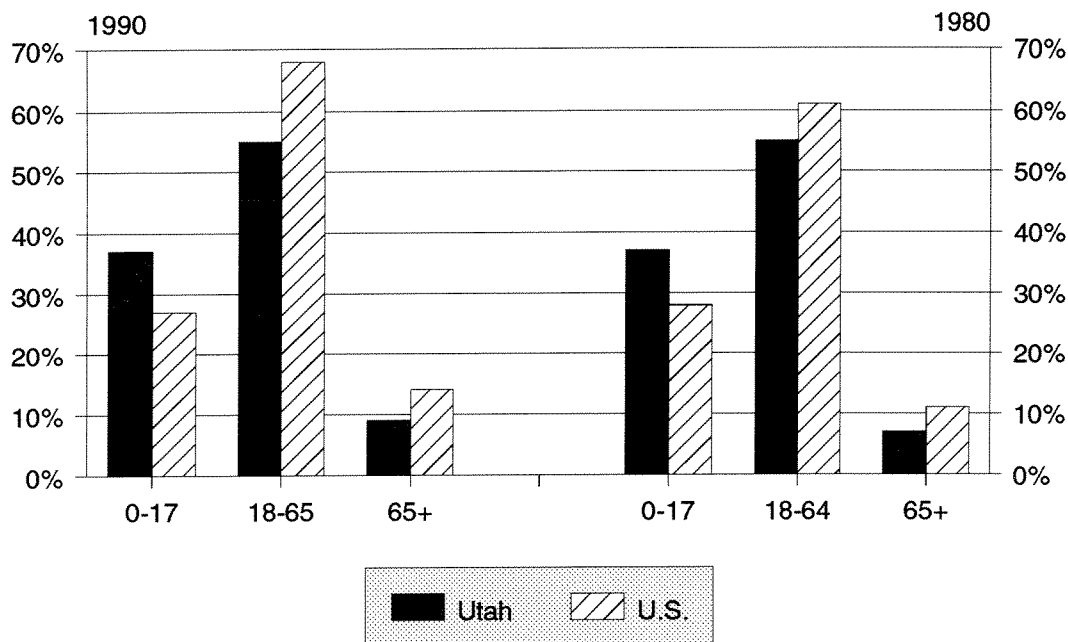
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 47
1990 Census State Population, Age and Household Statistics

State	1990 Population	Median Age Rank		Population Under Age 18 Rank		Population 65 Years & Older Rank		Dependents/ 100 Working		Persons/ House- hold Rank		Married Couples % of all Households Rank	
		Age	Rank	Age 18	Rank	& Older	Rank	Age	Rank	hold	Rank	Households	Rank
Alabama	4,040,587	33.0	21	26.2%	23	12.9%	23	64	22	2.62	18	57.0%	21
Alaska	550,043	29.4	49	31.3%	2	4.1%	50	55	47	2.80	3	56.2%	29
Arizona	3,665,228	32.2	39	26.8%	13	13.1%	20	66	16	2.62	18	54.6%	40
Arkansas	2,350,725	33.8	11	26.4%	19	14.9%	6	70	6	2.57	31	59.2%	5
California	29,760,021	31.5	43	26.0%	25	10.5%	44	57	41	2.79	4	52.7%	47
Colorado	3,294,394	32.5	35	26.1%	24	10.0%	48	56	45	2.51	49	53.8%	44
Connecticut	3,287,116	34.4	6	22.8%	47	13.6%	13	57	42	2.59	26	55.6%	34
Delaware	666,168	32.9	26	24.5%	40	12.1%	30	58	39	2.61	21	55.8%	32
Florida	12,937,926	36.4	1	22.2%	50	18.3%	1	68	10	2.46	50	54.4%	41
Georgia	6,478,216	31.6	42	26.7%	14	10.1%	46	58	36	2.66	13	55.2%	36
Hawaii	1,108,229	32.6	32	25.3%	34	11.3%	37	58	39	3.01	2	59.1%	8
Idaho	1,006,749	31.5	43	30.6%	3	12.0%	32	74	3	2.73	8	62.2%	2
Illinois	11,430,602	32.8	29	25.8%	29	12.6%	26	62	29	2.65	15	54.1%	43
Indiana	5,544,159	32.8	29	26.3%	22	12.6%	26	64	23	2.61	21	58.2%	13
Iowa	2,776,755	34.0	7	25.9%	26	15.3%	3	70	8	2.52	47	59.2%	5
Kansas	2,477,574	32.9	26	26.7%	14	13.8%	11	63	10	2.53	42	58.5%	12
Kentucky	3,685,296	33.0	21	25.9%	26	12.7%	24	63	26	2.60	25	59.2%	5
Louisiana	4,219,973	31.0	47	29.1%	6	11.1%	39	67	14	2.74	6	53.6%	45
Maine	1,227,928	33.9	9	25.2%	35	13.3%	17	63	28	2.56	34	58.1%	15
Maryland	4,781,468	33.0	21	24.3%	41	10.8%	40	56	49	2.67	12	54.2%	42
Massachusetts	6,016,425	33.6	13	22.5%	48	13.6%	13	56	45	2.58	29	52.1%	48
Michigan	9,295,297	32.6	32	26.5%	18	11.9%	33	62	29	2.66	13	55.1%	37
Minnesota	4,375,099	32.5	35	26.7%	14	12.5%	28	64	21	2.58	29	57.2%	19
Mississippi	2,573,216	31.2	46	29.0%	7	12.5%	28	71	5	2.75	5	54.7%	39
Missouri	5,117,073	33.5	15	25.7%	31	14.0%	10	66	17	2.54	39	56.3%	28
Montana	799,065	33.8	11	27.8%	10	13.3%	17	70	9	2.53	42	57.7%	16
Nebraska	1,578,385	33.0	21	27.2%	12	14.1%	9	70	6	2.54	39	58.2%	13
Nevada	1,201,833	33.3	16	24.7%	38	10.6%	43	55	48	2.53	42	51.4%	49
New Hampshire	1,109,252	32.8	29	25.1%	36	11.3%	37	57	42	2.62	18	59.7%	3
New Jersey	7,730,188	34.5	4	23.3%	46	13.4%	16	58	38	2.70	10	56.5%	25
New Mexico	1,515,069	31.3	45	29.5%	5	10.8%	40	68	12	2.74	6	56.0%	31
New York	17,990,455	33.9	9	23.7%	44	13.1%	20	58	36	2.63	16	49.9%	50
North Carolina	6,628,637	33.1	19	24.2%	43	12.1%	30	57	44	2.54	39	56.6%	23
North Dakota	638,800	32.4	38	27.5%	11	14.3%	8	72	4	2.55	36	59.1%	8
Ohio	10,847,115	33.3	16	25.8%	29	13.0%	22	63	25	2.59	26	56.1%	30
Oklahoma	3,145,585	33.2	18	26.6%	17	13.5%	15	67	15	2.53	42	57.7%	16
Oregon	2,842,321	34.5	4	25.5%	32	13.8%	11	65	20	2.52	47	55.6%	34
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	35.0	3	23.5%	45	15.4%	2	64	23	2.57	31	55.7%	33
Rhode Island	1,003,464	34.0	7	22.5%	48	15.0%	4	60	34	2.55	36	53.5%	46
South Carolina	3,486,703	32.0	40	26.4%	19	11.4%	36	61	31	2.68	11	56.4%	26
South Dakota	696,004	32.5	35	28.5%	8	14.7%	7	76	2	2.59	26	58.9%	11
Tennessee	4,877,185	33.6	13	24.9%	37	12.7%	24	60	33	2.56	34	57.2%	19
Texas	16,986,510	30.8	48	28.5%	8	10.1%	46	63	26	2.73	8	56.6%	23
UTAH	1,722,850	26.2	50	36.4%	1	8.7%	49	82	1	3.15	1	64.8%	1
Vermont	562,758	33.0	21	25.4%	33	11.8%	34	59	35	2.57	31	56.4%	26
Virginia	6,187,358	32.6	32	24.3%	41	10.7%	42	54	50	2.61	21	56.8%	22
Washington	4,866,692	33.1	19	25.9%	26	11.8%	34	61	32	2.53	42	55.0%	38
West Virginia	1,793,477	35.4	2	24.7%	38	15.0%	4	66	17	2.55	36	59.0%	10
Wisconsin	4,891,769	32.9	26	26.4%	19	13.3%	17	66	17	2.61	21	57.5%	18
Wyoming	453,588	32.0	40	29.9%	4	10.4%	45	68	12	2.63	16	59.7%	3
U.S.*	248,709,873	32.9	---	25.6%	---	12.6%	---	62	---	2.63	---	55.1%	---

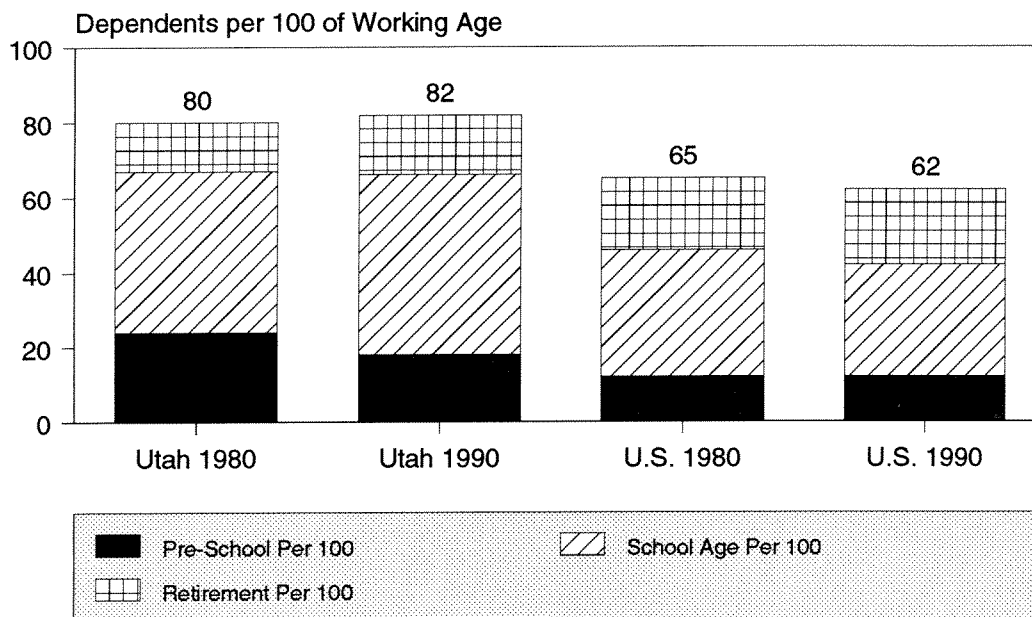
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. *Includes the District of Columbia. ***Rankings subject to rounding.

Figure 40
1990 and 1980 Age Groups
Utah and U.S.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 41
1990 and 1980 Age Dependency Ratio
Utah and U.S.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 48
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups
1990

Ranking by % of Total		Population Under 5	% of Total		Population 5-17	% of Total		Population 18-64	% of Total		Population 65+	% of Total
	U.S.	18,354,443	7.4%	U.S.	45,249,989	18.2%	U.S.	153,863,610	61.9%	U.S.	31,241,831	12.6%
1	Alaska	54,897	10.0%	Utah	457,811	26.6%	D.C.	411,961	67.9%	Florida	2,369,431	18.3%
2	Utah	169,633	9.8%	Idaho	228,212	22.7%	Virginia	4,018,150	64.9%	Pennsylvania	1,829,106	15.4%
3	New Mexico	125,878	8.3%	Wyoming	100,745	22.2%	Maryland	3,101,745	64.9%	Iowa	426,106	15.3%
4	Texas	1,390,054	8.2%	Mississippi	551,396	21.4%	Nevada	777,254	64.7%	Rhode Island	150,547	15.0%
5	California	2,397,715	8.1%	Alaska	117,447	21.4%	Alaska	355,330	64.6%	West Virginia	268,897	15.0%
6	Arizona	292,859	8.0%	New Mexico	320,863	21.2%	Massachusetts	3,844,066	63.9%	Arkansas	350,058	14.9%
7	Idaho	80,193	8.0%	Louisiana	892,619	21.2%	Colorado	2,103,685	63.9%	South Dakota	102,331	14.7%
8	Louisiana	334,650	7.9%	South Dakota	143,958	20.7%	North Carolina	4,218,147	63.6%	North Dakota	91,055	14.3%
9	South Dakota	54,504	7.8%	Montana	162,847	20.4%	Connecticut	2,091,628	63.6%	Nebraska	223,068	14.1%
10	Minnesota	336,800	7.7%	Texas	3,445,785	20.3%	New Hampshire	705,468	63.6%	Missouri	717,681	14.0%
11	Colorado	252,893	7.7%	North Dakota	127,540	20.0%	Hawaii	703,098	63.4%	Kansas	342,571	13.8%
12	Nevada	92,217	7.7%	Nebraska	309,406	19.6%	California	18,873,744	63.4%	Oregon	391,324	13.8%
13	Wyoming	34,780	7.7%	Arkansas	456,464	19.4%	New Jersey	4,898,701	63.4%	Massachusetts	819,284	13.6%
14	Georgia	495,535	7.6%	Oklahoma	610,484	19.4%	Delaware	422,092	63.4%	Connecticut	445,907	13.6%
15	New Hampshire	84,565	7.6%	Alabama	775,493	19.2%	Georgia	4,096,643	63.2%	Oklahoma	424,213	13.5%
16	Kansas	188,390	7.6%	Kansas	473,224	19.1%	New York	11,367,184	63.2%	New Jersey	1,032,025	13.4%
17	Mississippi	195,365	7.6%	Kentucky	703,223	19.1%	Vermont	353,512	62.8%	Montana	106,497	13.3%
18	Nebraska	119,606	7.6%	Indiana	1,057,308	19.1%	Rhode Island	627,227	62.5%	Wisconsin	651,221	13.3%
19	Michigan	702,554	7.6%	South Carolina	663,870	19.0%	Tennessee	3,041,763	62.4%	Maine	163,373	13.3%
20	Washington	366,780	7.5%	Georgia	1,231,768	19.0%	Washington	3,030,017	62.3%	New York	2,363,722	13.1%
21	Hawaii	83,223	7.5%	Wisconsin	928,252	19.0%	South Carolina	2,169,561	62.2%	Arizona	478,774	13.1%
22	North Dakota	47,845	7.5%	Minnesota	829,983	19.0%	Illinois	7,047,691	61.7%	Ohio	1,406,961	13.0%
23	Maryland	357,818	7.5%	Iowa	525,677	18.9%	Michigan	5,728,071	61.6%	Alabama	522,989	12.9%
24	Illinois	848,141	7.4%	Michigan	1,756,211	18.9%	Maine	755,553	61.5%	D.C.	77,847	12.8%
25	Montana	59,257	7.4%	West Virginia	336,918	18.8%	Kentucky	2,264,357	61.4%	Tennessee	618,818	12.7%
26	Wisconsin	360,730	7.4%	Arizona	688,260	18.8%	Texas	10,434,095	61.4%	Kentucky	466,845	12.7%
27	South Carolina	256,337	7.4%	Ohio	2,014,595	18.6%	Ohio	6,640,410	61.2%	Illinois	1,436,545	12.6%
28	Vermont	41,261	7.3%	Missouri	945,582	18.5%	Indiana	3,391,999	61.2%	Indiana	696,196	12.6%
29	Delaware	48,824	7.3%	Colorado	608,373	18.5%	Pennsylvania	7,257,727	61.1%	Minnesota	546,934	12.5%
30	Ohio	785,149	7.2%	Oregon	522,709	18.4%	Alabama	2,458,810	60.9%	Mississippi	321,284	12.5%
31	Missouri	369,244	7.2%	Washington	894,607	18.4%	Minnesota	2,661,382	60.8%	North Carolina	804,341	12.1%
32	Oklahoma	226,523	7.2%	Illinois	2,098,225	18.4%	Oregon	1,726,867	60.8%	Delaware	80,735	12.1%
33	Indiana	398,656	7.2%	Maine	223,280	18.2%	Wisconsin	2,951,566	60.3%	Idaho	121,265	12.0%
34	Virginia	443,155	7.2%	Tennessee	883,189	18.1%	Missouri	3,084,566	60.3%	Michigan	1,108,461	11.9%
35	Oregon	201,421	7.1%	Vermont	101,822	18.1%	West Virginia	1,081,003	60.3%	Washington	575,288	11.8%
36	Alabama	283,295	7.0%	California	5,353,010	18.0%	Arizona	2,205,335	60.2%	Vermont	66,163	11.8%
37	Arkansas	164,667	7.0%	Hawaii	196,903	17.8%	Oklahoma	1,884,365	59.9%	South Carolina	396,935	11.4%
38	Maine	85,722	7.0%	New Hampshire	194,190	17.5%	Louisiana	2,523,713	59.8%	Hawaii	125,005	11.3%
39	New York	1,255,764	7.0%	North Carolina	1,147,194	17.3%	New Mexico	905,266	59.8%	New Hampshire	125,029	11.3%
40	Iowa	193,203	7.0%	Delaware	114,517	17.2%	Wyoming	270,868	59.7%	Louisiana	468,991	11.1%
41	Connecticut	228,356	6.9%	Virginia	1,061,583	17.2%	Florida	7,702,258	59.5%	Maryland	517,482	10.8%
42	North Carolina	458,955	6.9%	Nevada	204,731	17.0%	Kansas	1,473,389	59.5%	New Mexico	163,062	10.8%
43	New Jersey	532,637	6.9%	Maryland	804,423	16.8%	Montana	470,464	58.9%	Virginia	664,470	10.7%
44	Massachusetts	412,473	6.9%	Pennsylvania	1,997,725	16.8%	Iowa	1,631,769	58.8%	Nevada	127,631	10.6%
45	Tennessee	333,415	6.8%	New York	3,003,785	16.7%	Nebraska	926,305	58.7%	California	3,135,552	10.5%
46	Kentucky	250,871	6.8%	New Jersey	1,266,825	16.4%	Arkansas	1,379,536	58.7%	Wyoming	47,195	10.4%
47	Pennsylvania	797,058	6.7%	Connecticut	521,225	15.9%	Mississippi	1,505,171	58.5%	Texas	1,716,576	10.1%
48	Rhode Island	66,969	6.7%	Rhode Island	158,721	15.8%	North Dakota	372,360	58.3%	Georgia	654,270	10.1%
49	Florida	849,596	6.6%	Massachusetts	940,602	15.6%	Idaho	577,079	57.3%	Colorado	329,443	10.0%
50	D.C.	37,351	6.2%	Florida	2,016,641	15.6%	South Dakota	395,211	56.8%	Utah	149,958	8.7%
51	West Virginia	106,659	5.9%	D.C.	79,741	13.1%	Utah	945,448	54.9%	Alaska	22,369	4.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 49
Dependency Ratios for the States
1990

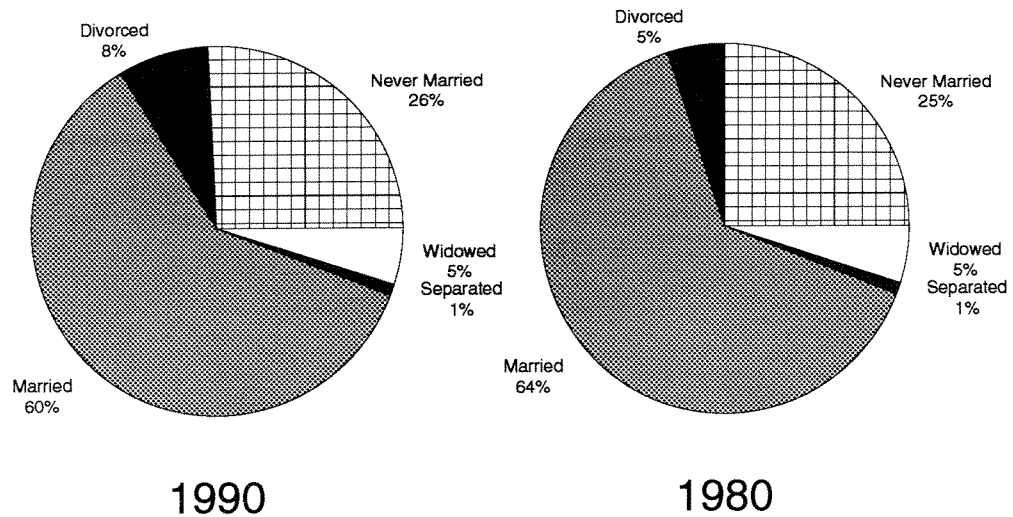
Rank	Dependents Per 100 of Working Age	Rank	Pre-School Per 100 of Working Age	Rank	School Age Per 100 of Working Age	Rank	Retirement Age Per 100 of Working Age
- U.S.	62	- U.S.	12	- U.S.	29	- U.S.	20
1 Utah	82	1 Utah	18	1 Utah	48	1 Florida	31
2 South Dakota	76	2 Alaska	15	2 Idaho	40	2 Iowa	26
3 Idaho	74	3 New Mexico	14	3 Wyoming	37	3 South Dakota	26
4 North Dakota	72	4 Idaho	14	4 Mississippi	37	4 Arkansas	25
5 Mississippi	71	5 South Dakota	14	5 South Dakota	36	5 Pennsylvania	25
6 Arkansas	70	6 Texas	13	6 New Mexico	35	6 West Virginia	25
7 Nebraska	70	7 Arizona	13	7 Louisiana	35	7 North Dakota	24
8 Iowa	70	8 Louisiana	13	8 Montana	35	8 Nebraska	24
9 Montana	70	9 Mississippi	13	9 North Dakota	34	9 Rhode Island	24
10 Kansas	68	10 Nebraska	13	10 Nebraska	33	10 Missouri	23
11 Florida	68	11 North Dakota	13	11 Arkansas	33	11 Kansas	23
12 Wyoming	67	12 Wyoming	13	12 Alaska	33	12 Oregon	23
13 New Mexico	67	13 Kansas	13	13 Texas	33	13 Montana	23
14 Louisiana	67	14 California	13	14 Oklahoma	32	14 Oklahoma	23
15 Oklahoma	67	15 Minnesota	13	15 Iowa	32	15 Wisconsin	22
16 Arizona	66	16 Montana	13	16 Kansas	32	16 Arizona	22
17 West Virginia	66	17 Michigan	12	17 Alabama	32	17 Maine	22
18 Missouri	66	18 Wisconsin	12	18 Wisconsin	31	18 Mississippi	21
19 Wisconsin	66	19 Washington	12	19 Arizona	31	19 Connecticut	21
20 Oregon	65	20 Georgia	12	20 Minnesota	31	20 Massachusetts	21
21 Minnesota	64	21 Illinois	12	21 Indiana	31	21 Alabama	21
22 Alabama	64	22 Colorado	12	22 West Virginia	31	22 Ohio	21
23 Pennsylvania	64	23 Oklahoma	12	23 Kentucky	31	23 New Jersey	21
24 Indiana	63	24 New Hampshire	12	24 Michigan	31	24 Idaho	21
25 Ohio	63	25 Missouri	12	25 Missouri	31	25 New York	21
26 Texas	63	26 Arkansas	12	26 South Carolina	31	26 Kentucky	21
27 Kentucky	63	27 Nevada	12	27 Ohio	30	27 Minnesota	21
28 Maine	63	28 Iowa	12	28 Oregon	30	28 Indiana	21
29 Michigan	62	29 Hawaii	12	29 Georgia	30	29 Illinois	20
30 Illinois	62	30 Ohio	12	30 Illinois	30	30 Tennessee	20
31 South Carolina	61	31 South Carolina	12	31 Maine	30	31 Michigan	19
32 Washington	61	32 Indiana	12	32 Washington	30	32 Delaware	19
33 Tennessee	60	33 Vermont	12	33 Tennessee	29	33 North Carolina	19
34 Rhode Island	60	34 Oregon	12	34 Colorado	29	34 Washington	19
35 Vermont	59	35 Delaware	12	35 Vermont	29	35 D.C.	19
36 New York	58	36 Maryland	12	36 California	28	36 Vermont	19
37 Georgia	58	37 Alabama	12	37 Hawaii	28	37 Louisiana	19
38 Delaware	58	38 Maine	11	38 New Hampshire	28	38 South Carolina	18
39 New Jersey	58	39 Kentucky	11	39 Pennsylvania	28	39 New Mexico	18
40 California	58	40 New York	11	40 North Carolina	27	40 Hawaii	18
41 Hawaii	58	41 Florida	11	41 Delaware	27	41 New Hampshir	18
42 New Hampshir	57	42 Virginia	11	42 New York	26	42 Wyoming	17
43 Connecticut	57	43 Pennsylvania	11	43 Virginia	26	43 Maryland	17
44 North Carolina	57	44 Tennessee	11	44 Nevada	26	44 California	17
45 Colorado	57	45 Connecticut	11	45 Florida	26	45 Virginia	17
46 Massachusetts	57	46 North Carolina	11	46 Maryland	26	46 Texas	16
47 Alaska	55	47 New Jersey	11	47 New Jersey	26	47 Nevada	16
48 Nevada	55	48 Massachusetts	11	48 Rhode Island	25	48 Georgia	16
49 Maryland	54	49 Rhode Island	11	49 Connecticut	25	49 Utah	16
50 Virginia	54	50 West Virginia	10	50 Massachusetts	24	50 Colorado	16
51 D.C.	47	51 D.C.	9	51 D.C.	19	51 Alaska	6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 50
1990 and 1980 Utah Marital State and Household Statistics

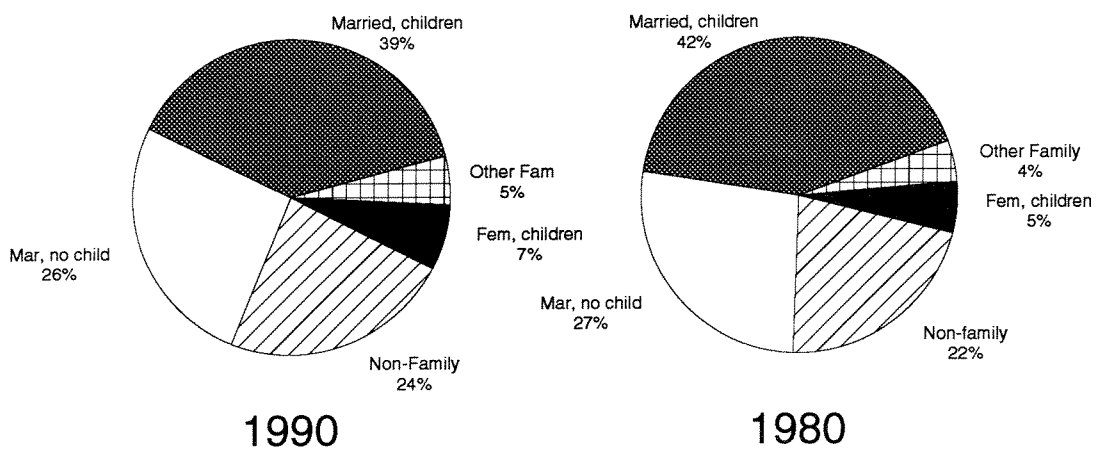
Marital Status by Sex							
	1990		1980		Decade Change		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never Married	165,764	136,825	136,308	112,330	21.6%	21.8%	21.7%
% of Total	28.6%	22.6%	27.9%	22.0%			
Married	359,851	358,785	317,159	316,523	13.5%	13.4%	13.4%
% of Total	62.0%	59.2%	64.9%	62.0%			
Separated	6,288	8,478	4,586	6,091	37.1%	39.2%	38.3%
% of Total	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%			
Widowed	9,074	48,925	7,137	42,072	27.1%	16.3%	17.9%
% of Total	1.6%	8.1%	1.5%	8.2%			
Divorced	39,073	52,634	23,290	33,711	67.8%	56.1%	60.9%
% of Total	6.7%	8.7%	4.8%	6.6%			
ALL PERSONS 15+ YEARS	580,051	605,648	488,480	510,727	18.7%	18.6%	18.7%
Persons under age 18 by Household							
	1990	Percent of Total	1980	Percent of Total	Decade Change		
In Households:	875	0.1%	1,997	0.4%	-56.2%		
Householder or spouse							
Own Child:							
In married-couple Family	519,464	82.8%	460,655	85.3%	12.8%		
In other family:							
Male householder, no wife present	12,757	2.0%	6,327	1.2%	101.6%		
Female householder, no husband present	65,818	10.5%	45,755	8.5%	43.8%		
Other relatives	19,951	3.2%	17,470	3.2%	14.2%		
Nonrelatives	6,642	1.1%	5,343	1.0%	24.3%		
In Group Quarters:							
Institutionalized persons	1,105	0.2%	1,040	0.2%	6.3%		
Other persons in group quarters	832	0.1%	1,518	0.3%	-45.2%		
ALL PERSONS UNDER AGE 18	627,444	100.0%	540,105	100.0%	16.2%		
Number of Households, by Type							
	1990	Percent of Total	1980	Percent of Total	Decade Increase		
Married, with children	207,318	39%	188,069	42%	10.2%		
Married, childless	140,711	26%	121,215	27%	16.1%		
Female, with children	36,073	7%	23,513	5%	53.4%		
Other family	26,760	5%	18,711	4%	43.0%		
Non-family and singles	126,411	24%	97,095	22%	30.2%		
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	537,273	100%	448,603	100%	19.8%		
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.							

Figure 42
1990 and 1980 Utah Marital Status
Population Over Age 15



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 43
1990 and 1980 Utah Households



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 51
1980 and 1990 Utah Race and Hispanic Origin Populations

	1980	1980 Percent of Total	1990	1990 Percent of Total	Decade Change	Annual Rate of Change for Decade
Total Population	1,461,037	100.0%	1,722,850	100.0%	17.92%	1.7%
White	1,382,550	94.6%	1,615,845	93.8%	16.87%	1.6%
Black	9,225	0.6%	11,576	0.7%	25.49%	2.3%
Am. Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	19,256	1.3%	24,283	1.4%	26.11%	2.3%
Eskimo	81	0.0%	116	0.0%	43.21%	3.7%
Aleut	17	0.0%	74	0.0%	335.29%	15.8%
American Indian	19,158	1.3%	24,093	1.4%	25.76%	2.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	15,076	1.0%	33,371	1.9%	121.35%	8.3%
Asian Indian	830	0.1%	1,557	0.1%	87.59%	6.5%
Chinese	2,730	0.2%	5,322	0.3%	94.95%	6.9%
Filipino	928	0.1%	1,905	0.1%	105.28%	7.5%
Guamanian	80	0.0%	148	0.0%	85.00%	6.3%
Hawaiian	844	0.1%	1,396	0.1%	65.40%	5.2%
Japanese	5,474	0.4%	6,500	0.4%	18.74%	1.7%
Korean	1,319	0.1%	2,629	0.2%	99.32%	7.1%
Laotian	NA	NA	1,774	0.1%	NA	NA
Samoan	763	0.1%	1,570	0.1%	105.77%	7.5%
Tongan	NA	NA	3,904	0.2%	NA	NA
Vietnamese	2,108	0.1%	2,797	0.2%	32.69%	2.9%
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	NA	NA	3,869	0.2%	NA	NA
Other races	34,930	2.4%	37,775	2.2%	8.14%	0.8%
Hispanic Origin*	60,302	4.1%	84,597	4.9%	40.29%	3.4%
White	32,088	2.2%	44,591	2.6%	38.96%	3.3%
Black	245	0.0%	708	0.0%	188.98%	11.2%
Am. Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	995	0.1%	1,535	0.1%	54.27%	4.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	456	0.0%	881	0.1%	93.20%	6.8%
Other races	26,518	1.8%	36,882	2.1%	39.08%	3.4%
Hispanic Origin--Type	60,302	4.1%	84,597	4.9%	40.29%	3.4%
Mexican	38,021	2.6%	56,842	3.3%	49.50%	4.1%
Puerto Rican	1,494	0.1%	2,181	0.1%	45.98%	3.9%
Cuban	283	0.0%	456	0.0%	61.13%	4.9%
Other	20,504	1.4%	25,118	1.5%	22.50%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.
*Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.
NA = not available

Figure 44
1980-90 Race & Hispanic Origin Growth
Utah and U.S.

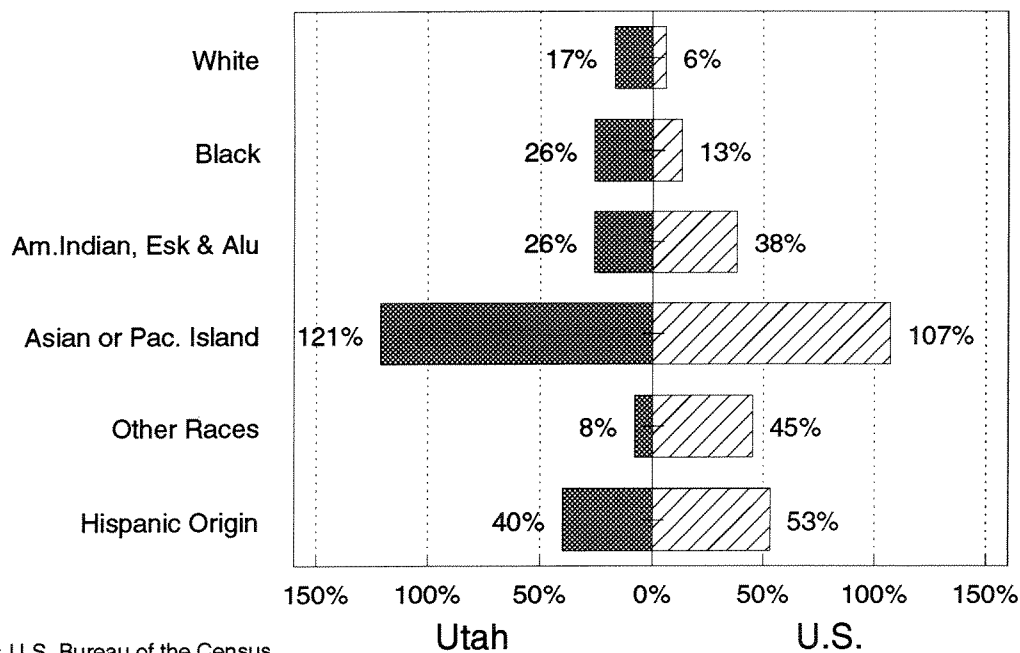
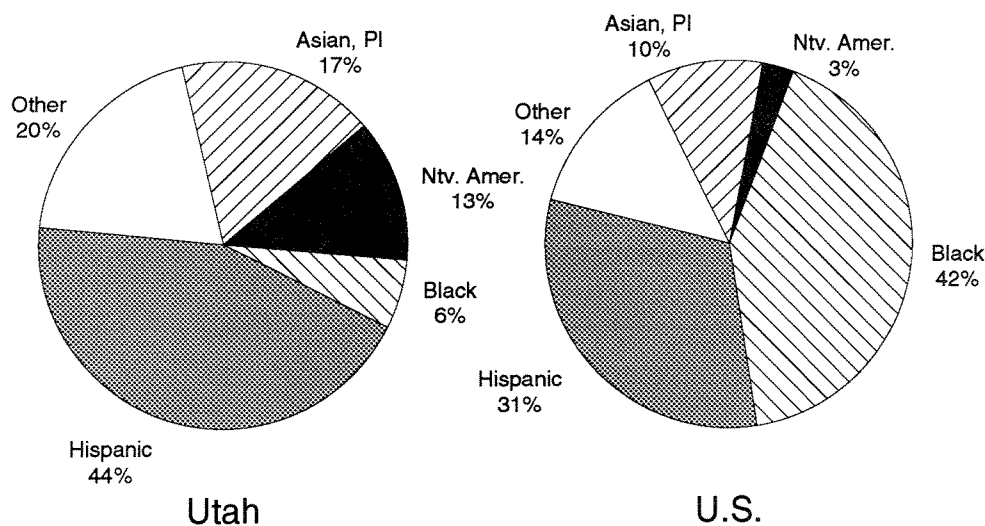


Figure 45
1990 Non-White & Hispanic Origin
Utah and U.S.



*Hispanic Origin may be of a any race.

DEFENSE SPENDING AND THE UTAH ECONOMY

Effect of Reduced Defense Spending on the Utah Economy

With the demise of the Soviet Union (and subsequent cessation of cold war activities) coupled with the end of the Gulf War, the Department of Defense is being forced into a new cycle of spending cutbacks. These reductions are resulting in layoffs at defense contractors, subcontractors, and military bases throughout the nation. Utah businesses and military operations are likewise curtailing activities.

Utah's Defense Industry

Defense activity in Utah is almost evenly divided between federal defense operations (essentially military bases) and defense contracting/subcontracting activities (companies and organizations which provide goods and services to DOD). Therefore, the primary components of defense spending in Utah are wage and salary payments and Prime Contract Awards (PCAs). Secondary, and much less important sources include military retirement pay and grants to state and local governments (Table 52).

Federal defense operations in Utah are almost exclusively consolidated in the four military bases located throughout the state, including Hill Air Force Base, Tooele Army Depot, Dugway Proving Ground, Ogden Defense Depot, and the National Guard. In 1991 active duty military and civilian DOD employment totaled 24,900.

On the industrial side, Utah's defense industry continues to be concentrated in the U. S. missile programs as demonstrated in the PCA data. Heavy concentrations of defense procurement in Utah occur in Transportation Equipment which includes guided missiles, space vehicles, propulsion units and parts. Several of the state's largest defense contractors, including Thiokol Corporation, Hercules Aerospace, TRW, and Williams International, supply components for at least one of several strategic missile systems (Table 53). Estimates of defense-related industrial employment for 1991 are 20,400.

As a result of defense-related activities, direct military expenditures in Utah during 1990 totaled \$1.89-billion, down from \$1.97 billion in 1989. A drop of \$130 million in PCAs accounted for much of this decline. And, based on employment reductions at Utah's military bases which occurred over the course of 1991, combined with anticipated cutbacks in the defense budget, defense spending in the state could drop by an additional \$100 million in 1991. How will this decline affect jobs in Utah?

In 1990, an estimated 47,914 people were employed in Utah directly as a result of defense-related expenditures in the state. By 1991, that number dropped to 45,148, or a reduction of nearly 2,766 jobs. The largest employment declines occurred at the military bases as defense budget cutbacks went into effect.

Approximately 1,663 active duty military and DOD civilian jobs were eliminated during 1991. The private sector fared only slightly better with job losses totaling 1,100. Unfortunately, the loss of these 2,766 jobs only tells part of the picture. It does not reflect the lagging multiplier effect which could result, over time, in an additional loss of 3,291 jobs in related sectors of the economy.

Future of Defense in Utah

Further employment reductions in Utah's defense sector are inevitable as pressure to reduce military spending accelerates. Over the short term, employment at military bases located in Utah should stabilize. The bulk of reductions have already taken place, unless one of the bases is slated for closure or drastic cuts are seen in DOD's budget. It is likely that further reductions will be handled through attrition.

Employment gains and losses in the industrial sector are strongly driven by procurement activities. Of total defense spending in Utah, PCAs have represented, on average, 50 percent of all activity. Obviously, fluctuations in the dollar volume of PCAs will affect employment in the defense industry. Given the existing sentiment to cut military spending, defense contractors will likely see an intensification in competition for a dwindling number of contracts. And in fact, several large defense contractors have recently announced layoffs which will take effect

during 1992. Again, these reductions will have multiplier effects which will take place over time. Realistically, employment losses in the defense contracting and subcontracting market could range from 5 to 6 percent annually over the next three-year period.

Table 52
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah 1985 - 1990
(In Thousands)

Year	Wages and Salaries ^a	Prime Contract Awards	Military Retirement	State/Local Grants	Total
1985	\$737,548	\$1,115,879	\$ 90,220	\$ 695	\$1,944,342
1986	784,567	1,688,947	94,612	301	2,568,427
1987	794,294	1,343,924	98,743	5,766	2,242,727
1988	817,787	876,681	98,876	1,318	1,794,662
1989	870,295	1,010,016	108,005	10,186	1,998,502
1990	890,892	881,947	115,442	1,232	1,889,513

^a Does not include fringe benefits.
Source: Wages and Salaries, Military Retirements, State/Local Government Grants: *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Years 1985 through 1990*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census;
Prime Contract Awards: Federal Procurement Data System, *DOD Federal Contract Awards for all 50 States, Performed in Utah*, DOD Summary Report (1990).

Table 53
Companies Receiving Largest Prime Contract Awards
Performed in Utah - 1990

Company	Prime Contract Award Amount	Product or Service
Thiokol Corporation	\$159,020,000	Solid propulsion systems, ordnance and composite products for space and defense.
Hercules Aerospace Company	110,741,000	High energy solid propellants and high performance structures for DOD, NASA and commercial applications.
Amoco Corporation	75,077,000	Oil refining.
Facilities Systems Engineering	74,134,000	Installation of maintenance equipment.
Unisys Corporation	68,610,000	Specialized microwave communications systems for military applications.
Utah State University	45,618,000	Educational Institution.
Williams International	31,641,000	Small gas turbo engines for the Cruise missile program, and jet engines for target drone for Northrup Corporation.
Flameco	21,879,000	Airframe and metal structures made of titanium and high nickel alloys.
Litton	16,436,000	Inertial navigation systems for ships, aircraft and missiles.
Eyring, Inc.	15,368,000	Ground HF antennas.
Source: Federal Procurement Data System, <i>DOD Federal Contract Awards for all 50 States</i> , Performed in Utah, DOD Summary Report (1990).		

Table 54
Department of Defense Contract Awards by County
1986 Through 1990
(In Thousands)

County	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Box Elder	\$226,967	\$558,619	\$186,480	\$286,668	\$159,787
Cache	31,376	13,281	17,535	35,659	47,643
Carbon	1,844	650	7,323	4,215	0
Davis	352,129	154,528	211,153	143,119	113,247
Duchesne	0	98	0	4,029	1,316
Grand	451	0	0	0	0
Juab	0	91	217	0	0
Morgan	145	62	35	0	0
Rich	30	0	56	0	0
Salt Lake	869,492	485,428	333,418	318,662	336,058
San Juan	2,974	972	794	1,410	626
Sanpete	0	92	0	0	0
Sevier	1,747	532	357	605	29
Summit	121	45	0	1,232	655
Tooele	77,377	44,989	47,187	131,824	115,036
Uintah	0	135	392	225	0
Utah	33,928	23,023	35,542	34,727	41,685
Washington	9,679	0	489	199	1,500
Weber	53,754	61,379	35,428	47,442	65,715
Total	\$1,688,947	\$1,343,924	\$876,681	\$1,010,016	\$881,947

Source: Federal Procurement Data System, *DOD Federal Contract Awards for all 50 States, Performed in Utah, DOD Summary Report (1990)*.

PRIMARY METALS

This chapter on primary metals consists of an analysis of mining and manufacturing of primary metals. Primary metal includes copper, iron and steel.

Significant improvements in prices accompanied by dramatic improvements in productivity, resulting from cost-reducing capital investment projects during the past four years, have greatly improved the fortunes of Utah's primary metal industries. These improvements brought a reversal of trends in the primary metals industries during the first half of the 1980s. The first five or six years in the decade saw a decline, ending up with the virtual shut-down of the largest copper and steel producers in the State.

The last four or five years have witnessed the largest capital investments in the history of primary metals in Utah, resulting in dramatic increases in productivity. These improvements have resulted in significant cost reductions, which portend strong prospects for the future. Utah firms are now among the lowest cost producers in the world, and current prospects are that neither domestic nor foreign competition will threaten Utah's primary metals industries in the foreseeable future. The productive capacity of Utah's primary metals industries will be at an all-time high level when current capital expansion projects are completed.

The dramatic changes taking place during the decade of the 1980s are reflected in the labor market results. Table 55 shows that aggregate employment in metal mining and manufacturing dropped from a peak of 17,434 in 1981 to a bottom of 5,254 in 1986 and then rebounded to 8,931 in 1990. Table 56 shows the impact of these changes on wages and salaries. Total wages and salaries in metal mining and manufacturing reached a peak of \$502.6 million in 1981, declined to a bottom of \$180.1 million in 1987 and then rose to \$313.7 million in 1990.

Prior to 1985 confidentiality restrictions prevented the Utah Department of Employment Security from publishing employment and wages and salary numbers for Blast Furnaces and Basic Steel Products and also for Primary Copper manufacturing, explaining the Not Available numbers in Tables 55 and 56 for those sectors. However, Table 55 does show that employment in Primary Iron and Steel Mining and Manufacturing was still 2,536 in 1985 before declining to 916 in 1987 and then rebounding to 3,213 in 1990. Similarly, employment in Primary Copper Mining and Manufacturing was still 1,512 in 1985, before dropping to 665 in 1986 and then rising to 2,632 in 1990.

But these numbers are merely symptomatic. They fail to reveal what was really happening in metal mining and manufacturing in Utah during the 1980s. In the early years of the decade Kennecott was in trouble. Foreign competition had driven copper prices to depressed levels, and the Bingham Canyon operation was no longer competitive; productivity was low and costs were high due to antiquated and obsolete facilities. Kennecott was forced to shut the Bingham Canyon mine in 1985. Operations were resumed in 1986 with a \$400 million project to modernize the outmoded facilities of the Utah Copper Division.

When this project was completed in 1988, the Bingham Canyon mine became one of the lowest cost major copper producers in the world. Another major Kennecott capital project is now nearing completion: the addition of a fourth grinding mill at the new copper concentrator. When this new grinding line is completed Kennecott's Utah Copper Division productive capacity will be boosted from 250,000 tons of refined copper per year to 280,000 tons per year. This new investment should insure Kennecott's presence in Utah as a low-cost copper producer well into the next century.

A parallel story has unfolded at Geneva Steel. After operating the plant for some 40 years USX (previously United States Steel) finally gave up on the operation in 1986. Steel prices were depressed and the Geneva mill was basically unchanged since its inception in 1946. The mill was apparently not competitive and USX did not believe that a modernization program was warranted in view of the supply and demand characteristics of the world steel market. There was a near total shutdown of the plant during the last half of 1986 and the first three quarters of 1987. Production was resumed under new ownership and management during the latter part of 1987.

Geneva Steel's ongoing modernization program will have resulted in the expenditure of about \$240 million in new steelmaking, casting and rolling facilities during fiscal years 1990-1992. In addition, Geneva will have spent

another \$60 million on other capital projects during the same period. Geneva now claims to be the lowest cost U.S. steel producer, and is apparently the only U.S. producer still turning a profit during the current recession. When these investment projects are completed, Geneva's competitive position vis-a-vis other U.S. companies should be further strengthened. Geneva Steel should then be among the lowest cost world producers.

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has recently completed economic impact studies of both Kennecott Copper and Geneva Steel. These studies show that the impacts of these two entities on the Utah economy are roughly comparable. Together, the combined production operations of Kennecott Copper and Geneva Steel account for approximately 18,000 jobs in the Utah economy (including direct, indirect and induced impacts) and generate approximately \$500 million per year in earnings for Utah households.

Table 55
Average Annual Employment
Selected Metal Mining and Manufacturing Sectors, 1980-1990

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10 Metal Mining	8,429	8,735	6,616	5,446	4,208	2,145	1,752	2,756	2,814	2,930	3,093
101 Iron Ores	184	73	39	23	NA	5	2	35	31	42	42
102 Copper Ores	5,733	6,240	4,785	3,959	2,874	982	619	1,571	1,598	1,606	1,780
33 Primary Metal Manufacturing	8,038	8,699	6,817	5,804	5,660	4,854	3,502	3,299	5,173	5,616	5,838
331 Blast Furnace & Basic Steel Products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,531	1,683	881	2,307	2,941	3,171
3331 Primary Copper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	530	46	559	822	856	852
Total Metal Mining & Mfg.	16,467	17,434	13,433	11,250	9,868	6,999	5,254	6,055	7,987	8,546	8,931
PRIMARY IRON & STEEL MINING & MANUFACTURING											
101 Iron Ores	184	73	39	23	NA	5	2	35	31	42	42
331 Blast Furnace & Basic Steel Products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,531	1,683	881	2,307	2,941	3,171
Total Primary Iron & Steel Mining & Mfg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,536	1,685	916	2,338	2,983	3,213
PRIMARY COPPER MINING & MANUFACTURING											
102 Copper Ores	5,733	6,240	4,785	3,959	2,874	982	619	1,571	1,598	1,606	1,780
3331 Primary Copper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	530	46	559	822	856	852
Total Primary Copper Mining & Mfg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,512	665	2,130	2,420	2,462	2,632
NA Not Available											
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.											

Table 56
Total Annual Wages
Selected Metal Mining and Manufacturing Sectors, 1980-1990
(In Millions of Dollars)

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10 Metal Mining	\$204.3	\$251.6	\$217.0	\$184.3	\$152.1	\$79.2	\$64.2	\$89.4	\$99.9	\$105.8	\$117.3
101 Iron Ores	\$4.5	\$2.3	\$1.2	\$0.9	NA	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$1.1	\$0.7	\$0.9	\$1.7
102 Copper Ores	\$146.5	\$185.4	\$168.4	\$144.1	\$114.2	\$46.6	\$32.0	\$54.8	\$60.4	\$61.9	\$71.1
33 Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$209.7	\$251.0	\$196.4	\$167.6	\$180.5	\$164.8	\$117.7	\$90.7	\$166.7	\$187.5	\$196.4
331 Blast Furnace & Basic Steel Products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$88.9	\$60.6	\$22.4	\$78.6	\$110.7	\$116.5
3331 Primary Copper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$27.8	\$5.6	\$16.2	\$28.3	\$29.6	\$31.5
Total Metal Mining & Mfg.(1)	\$414.0	\$502.6	\$413.4	\$351.9	\$332.6	\$244.0	\$181.9	\$180.1	\$266.6	\$293.3	\$313.7
PRIMARY IRON & STEEL MINING & MANUFACTURING											
101 Iron Ores	\$4.5	\$2.3	\$1.2	\$0.9	NA	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$1.1	\$0.7	\$0.9	\$1.7
331 Blast Furnace & Basic Steel Products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$88.9	\$60.6	\$22.4	\$78.6	\$110.7	\$116.5
Total Primary Iron & Steel Mining & Mfg.(1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$89.0	\$60.7	\$23.5	\$79.4	\$111.6	\$118.2
PRIMARY COPPER MINING & MANUFACTURING											
102 Copper Ores	\$146.5	\$185.4	\$168.4	\$144.1	\$114.2	\$46.6	\$32.0	\$54.8	\$60.4	\$61.9	\$71.1
3331 Primary Copper	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$27.8	\$5.6	\$16.2	\$28.3	\$29.6	\$31.5
Total Primary Copper Mining & Mfg.(1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$74.4	\$37.6	\$71.0	\$88.7	\$91.6	\$105.6
NA Not Available											
(1) Individual industries may not add to total due to rounding.											
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.											

UTAH'S NATIONAL RECOGNITION

This article will briefly highlight the coverage being received, analyze what is being recognized and assess what this recognition tells us about what Utahns should be doing about our future.

Who is recognizing Utah?

1989:

In June, the United States Olympic Committee awarded Salt Lake City the right to be the U.S. bid city for the 1998 Winter Olympics.

In November, U.S. News & World Report recognized Salt Lake City as one of America's "Boom Towns." The article described the shift in cities across the nation where, "entrepreneurs are building profitable new businesses on old industrial bases, reshuffling the country's economic deck and dealing most of the aces to the hinterland." Writing about Salt Lake City, this widely read magazine stated, "Might used to make right, when missile factories were an economic mainstay decades ago. Today, Utah is investing in Centers of Excellence to develop technologies for such future industries as genetic engineering of grains, biomedical research, and robotics. The state's spectacular scenery, including ski resorts and national parks, is attracting new businesses..."

In October, Fortune praised Utah for its highly educated work force and encouraged companies to look to Utah for expansion.

1990:

In April, Financial World asked the question, "Which states are well run?" After evaluating all fifty states, the magazine concluded that Utah ranked second in the nation in the quality of management in the "statehouse."

In October, Fortune in its feature article, "Best Cities for Business," recognized Salt Lake City as the best in the United States.

1991:

In May, Financial World published its annual ranking of the states and recognized Utah State Government as the best run statehouse in the country. That same month Money ranked the Provo-Orem area as the sixth smartest work force in the nation.

In June, the U.S. Council of Mayors gave Provo their 1991 "City Livability award."

In August, Time, in an article entitled "Mixing Business and Faith," stated, "Other states are bogged down in recession, but Utah's economy is racing. Other states around the country are raising taxes and cutting services to balance their budgets, but Utah is enjoying a third straight budget surplus. Other states are having trouble attracting job-creating businesses, but in Utah they are flocking in from all over."

In September, Money gave the Provo-Orem area first place in its annual "best place to live" award.

This year, Morgan Quitno Corporation of Lawrence, Kansas ranked Utah as the third best state in the country in which to live. In its reference book, State Rankings, the publisher placed Utah behind only New Hampshire and Minnesota. Categories used in evaluating the states were: income, crime rate, expenditures per student, unemployment rate, taxes and average life span. Government statistics were used to make the rankings.

What is Being Recognized?

The recognition that Utah has received is impressive. But it is equally important to understand what is being recognized and praised by these organizations. Fortune's article was based on a survey of human resources executives conducted by the corporate relocation firm of Moran, Stahl & Boyer. They analyzed information that measures worker quality and "availability not only for today but also in the future." Fortune made the following

conclusion about Salt Lake City: "Its highways are excellent, and the airport is an easy ten-minute ride from downtown. Since Delta made it a hub, Salt Lake City has more flights than any other city its size. Taxes are moderate; city and state carry AAA bond ratings from Moody's. Literacy is the highest in the U.S., but school classes are large even though Utah spends heavily on education . . . Quality of life is good, particularly if you ski; city busses reach four resorts . . ."

Financial World's annual study of state governments is based on 14 general criteria of which the main ones are: accuracy of revenue estimates, the relationship between revenue growth and expenditure growth, presence of a rainy day fund, speed of Medicaid payments, management controls for infrastructure, accuracy of various expenditure estimates, including corrections and Medicaid, size of the unfunded pension obligations, and the quality of the accounting and auditing systems. After evaluating all the states the magazine stated Utah was a "Professionally managed state. Easy call for No. 1 slot." The areas where the state scored highest were in "superior budgeting and financial accounting system, GFOA [Government Finance Officers Association] certificate of achievement, good rainy day fund, attention to program evaluations, fast payment of Medicaid, accurate revenue and expenditure estimates."

Time stated that Utah, "now boasts the nation's youngest, best-educated and most productive work force... The church's strict morality (it forbids premarital sex, gambling, and the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs) reinforces the hardworking nature of Utah's people . . . Utah has a disproportionately high number of people who are fluent in foreign languages, a prime selling point in the global marketplace . . . The corporate recruits are drawn not only by a low-cost . . . well trained work force that is 8 percent unionized, but also by the hospitality offered by an unusually cooperative state administration."

Money conducted a survey of its subscribers to rank 43 measures of community quality on a scale of one to 10. The magazine's subscribers ranked clean water first, followed by low crime, clean air and abundant medical care. Also important to Money subscribers were strong state and local governments, likelihood of housing appreciation, low state and local taxes and recession resistance. Then Money asked the Portland, Oregon consulting firm of Fast Forward to help award points to each city based on the criteria established by Money subscribers. Money especially recognized the Provo-Orem area for its local job growth, affordable housing, short commute time, and concluded that the Provo-Orem area is, "an area known for unabashed fertility--of its farmland, its Mormon inhabitants, and more recently its industrial development."

What Does This Recognition Say About Utah?

The amount and regularity of the recognition over the last three years has been remarkable and says a great deal about what is going on in the state. In summary, what is being recognized? Utah is being recognized for some very important but very basic elements. The recognition appears to fall into a few key areas.

First, the state and its communities are praised for the quality, quantity and availability of its workforce. The words used to describe the work force were: educated, well-trained, young, bi-lingual, low use of alcohol and drugs, growing and therefore not expensive.

Second, state and local governments were praised for doing the things that governments should do but doing them better than other states and communities. Again the words that were used for Provo-Orem and Salt Lake City were: clean water, low crime, short commute time, quality of life, good airport, low to moderate taxes, and excellent highways. State government was praised for its AAA bond rating, keeping government expenditures in line with revenues, a rainy day fund, prompt payment of its bills, and a sound pension plan.

Third, state and local governments were praised for working very hard on recruiting companies to Utah and helping existing companies to expand in Utah. Fortune wrote, "The ideal labor market stands out in three ways: It has plenty of workers, they possess advanced skills and a strong work ethic, and local governments put forth gung-ho efforts to help corporate newcomers find and train the people they need. Salt Lake City gets an A+ in all three categories."

What this really says is that the people of Utah and its state and local governments are doing the things that they should be doing and doing them well. In short, they are sticking to the basics, focusing on the essentials and doing them better than most other places in the country. Understanding the importance of sticking to the basics is critical to Utah's future economic well being. Economic development must rely on a few basic things: a quality labor force, a good infrastructure (good roads, airport, water systems, quality telecommunication systems, and adequate and competitive energy sources), a sound fiscal and regulatory system, and a healthful environment and good recreational amenities. If these things are in place corporate recruitment will be successful. If they are not in place, no sales pitch will do the job because there will be nothing of value to sell.

David Heenan, an internationally renowned corporate consultant in his new book The New Corporate Frontier: The Big Move to Small Town USA (1991) writes, "During the past twenty years, the United States has experienced a historic shift in population trends. The nation is seeing more people move to semirural areas than to urban areas. In the Northwest, West, Midwest, and Southwest, Americans are seeking more space and affordable housing, less congestion and pollution, reduced crime rates, better public schools, and stronger community values by moving away from the highly populated metropolises to smaller cities and towns."

Heenan writes that such a shift away from the large urban centers of America is possible because of, "sweeping societal changes in the direction of decentralization and demassing." In his concluding chapter, "The Re-United States of America: An Agenda for Business and Government," Heenan summarizes the actions necessary for the "hinterland" to be successful in their economic development efforts. The ten points are not fancy or complicated. Rather, they are simple and basic. Much of what he suggests Utah is doing and getting recognized for. However, there is still plenty yet to do in the areas he suggests.

- ◆ Take Care of Your Own
Don't forget that seventy-five to eighty percent of job creation comes from existing companies. "City officials must cultivate home-grown industry."
- ◆ Leverage Your Existing Resources
"Most towns don't have a ready inventory of prestigious corporate names to bandy about, but they may have a state capital, or college or university, research laboratory . . . with which to mount a serious recruitment campaign."
- ◆ Sell, Sell, Sell
Communities must get organized among the private and public sectors and then aggressively sell themselves. "Once properly organized," communities "should sell their number one strength: quality of life."
- ◆ Don't Compete on Price
"Cost factors are usually not decisive when it comes to moving a company's head office . . . So too with location incentives--tax breaks, cash grants, industrial revenue bonds, and other gimmicks. They have little influence over a head office move." Communities don't have to give the store away to be competitive. A willing and helpful attitude that makes companies feel wanted, "will go further than price incentives in attracting business." States and municipalities must remember that one man's tax break is another man's tax burden.
- ◆ Adopt Niche Strategies
Communities should, "think small and think specific." With limited resources, the smaller communities cannot afford the "shotgun approach."
- ◆ Think Globally
The world is now everyone's backyard and small communities must be willing to compete internationally and befriend international corporations.

- ◆ **Forge Partnerships**
Small communities and towns, "can only do so much on their own." Partnerships between regions, communities, between state and local governments, between state the federal government, even partnerships between states are successful.
- ◆ **Fix the Infrastructure**
"Provincial cities and towns must be in good working order to win over corporate new comers." This includes transportation, telecommunications, water supply, and waste water management. A good airport is a must. "A comprehensive physical infrastructure is a major plus . . . major corporations also want big-city amenities . . . first-rate restaurants, entertainment, libraries, outdoor activities, golf courses, and park lands. Bricks and mortar are not enough, however. "Without a well-trained, well educated work force, no city or town can expect to attract corporate headquarters." Human infrastructure is now more important than the physical infrastructure.
- ◆ **Insure Widespread Community Involvement**
"The extent to which any city becomes a headquarters hub depends, in large part, on the rank and file." The permanent residents of any community must be convinced that "attracting diverse people and companies is essential to their own economic survival and growth."
- ◆ **Be Patient**
"Finally, recognize that the competition for head office business is fiercely intense . . . Think long term or not at all."

Conclusion

If Heenan is right, and these are the points that make the difference between economic development and lethargy and stagnation, then Utah can take some pride in doing a lot of things well. Much of what Heenan writes about are the very things for which Utah is being recognized. However, the work is never done and competitors will always be present. What Utah must continue to do is constantly re-evaluate where it is going and be sure that the basics are being taken care of first. If that is done, much good will follow. If the basics are ignored, virtually nothing good will follow.

APPENDIX

Select Publications of the Agencies Comprising the State Economic Coordinating Committee*

Utah Office of Planning and Budget

Regular Reports

Utah Data Guide (Quarterly)
Economic and Demographic Projections Report (Biennially)
Executive Budget (Annually)
Utah Economic and Demographic Profiles (Annually)
Governor's Summary of Legislative Action (Annually)
Utah Demographic Report (Annually)

Special Reports

Utah State and Local Government Fiscal Benefit-Cost Model
Analysis of Population Growth Trends: Park City Census County Division
Initiative A: Fiscal Impacts of Removing the Sales Tax From Food (joint publication)
The Value of the 1990 Census to Utah: An Examination of Federal and State Funds Distributed Based
on Population Statistics
Migration in Utah
Issues of Fertility in Utah
The Impact of Tax Limitation in Utah
Economic and Financial Summary of the Utah Winter Olympics
The Impact of Lake Powell Tourism on State and Local Tax Revenues
Analysis of the Demand for Recreational Uses in the Wasatch Front Canyons
Historic Analysis of Property Taxes 1989 Update
1990 Census Brief: Cities and Counties of Utah
1990 Census Brief: Minorities of Utah

Utah Department of Community and Economic Development

Regular Reports

Utah Facts (Annually)
Utah Directory of Business and Industry (Annually)
Utah Export Directory (Annually)
Legislative Report of the Permanent Community Impact Fund (Annually)
Legislative Report of the Utah Disaster Relief Board (Annually)
Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program (Annually)

Special Reports

Utah's Rural Development Strategy
Governor's Blueprint for Utah's Economic Future
Going Into Business in Utah
Poverty in Utah (Triennially)

Utah Department of Employment Security

Regular Reports

Utah Labor Market Report (Monthly)
Labor Market Information (Quarterly, by District)
Annual Report of Labor Market Information
Utah Affirmative Action Information (Annually)
Employment, Wages and Reporting Units by Firm Size (Annually)
Occupations in Demand (Quarterly)
Utah Job Outlook for Occupations (Biennially)

Special Reports

Utah Workforce 2000
Women in the Utah Labor Force

Utah State Tax Commission

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Utah State Tax Commission (Annually)
Utah Statistics of Income (Annually)
New Car and Truck Sales (Quarterly)
Gross Taxable Retail Sales and Purchases (Quarterly)
Statistical Study of Assessed Valuations (Annually)
Hotel Sales, Room Rents and Transient Room Taxes in Utah (Annually)
Utah Consumer Sentiment Index (Quarterly)

Special Reports

Initial Tax Burdens on Business and Households in Ten Western States
Broadening the Base: An Evaluation of a Sales Tax on Services
Selected State Tax Rates in the U.S.
An Evaluation of Utah's Business Tax Competitiveness
Outlook for Utah's Defense Industry in the Post-Cold-War Era
Distribution of Local Sales Tax Revenue
The Review of Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Manufacturing Machinery

Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Regular Reports

Utah Economic and Business Review (9 Per Year)
Utah Construction Report (Quarterly)
Statistical Abstract of Utah (Triennially)
Proceedings of the Travel & Tourism Research Association Annual Conference
Proceedings of the Travel & Tourism Research Association Annual Travel Review Conference

Special Reports

Utah's High Technology Directory 1991
The 1990-91 Utah Skier Survey, Final Report
Great Salt Lake Mineral Royalties
The Brine Shrimp Industry of the Great Salt Lake

Division of Energy

Regular Reports

Data Source (Semiannually)

Utah Energy Statistical Abstract, 1990

First Security Bank Corporation

Regular Reports

Insights (Quarterly)

Wasatch Front Cost of Living Index (Monthly)

Local Index of Leading Economic Indicators (Monthly)

Utah Foundation

Regular Reports

Statistical Review of Government in Utah (Annually)

Research Reports (Monthly)

Research Briefs (Monthly)

Special Reports

State & Local Government in Utah (Textbook published approximately every 5 years with annual updates in Statistical Review of Government in Utah)

*This list includes only the reports which are particularly relevant to the Economic Report to the Governor. To obtain a complete list of the publications of each agency or copies of reports, contact the appropriate agencies.

